FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 JULY 1984

Lebanon

Security Plan — The Military Council and the Security Arrangements Committee held a joint meeting at which agreement was reached to gather heavy weapons from all parts of Beirut starting 3 July and to deploy the Lebanese Army throughout the capital, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio announced. The 5th and 6th Brigades will be deployed in East and West Beirut respectively and all gunmen will be withdrawn as the Army takes up its assigned positions. At a subsequent meeting of all the nationalist parties and forces in West Beirut, the conferees stressed their support for the security plan, the radio reported. Minister of State Nabih Birri, Amal Movement leader, declared that all parties have been "positive" toward the plan, according to Beirut radio.

As for the security situation, Voice of Lebanon radio spoke of "noticeable calm" in the capital late on 2 July. Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed optimism about the situation in remarks broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio following his meeting with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Robert Pelletreau. In another development, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt flew to Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders, Voice of the Mountain reported.

Ferry Passengers — The Israeli authorities released five of the nine passengers from the Cyprus-Beirut ferry who were detained in Haifa last weekend, IDF radio announced on 3 July. The five were transferred to Lebanon and handed over to the International Red Cross. Earlier, Israeli officials denied a London press report that the international terrorist "Carlos" is among those detained from the ferry, Jerusalem radio noted.

Syria

The Defense Companies, commanded by Vice President Rif'at al-Asad, have been incorporated into the Syrian Army because Syria's aquisition of new sophisticated weapons has rendered their former tasks unnecessary, Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas disclosed in a French television interview reported by KUNA. Commenting on the Syrian Army's reorganization following the Lebanon war in 1982. Talas confirmed that Syria has obtained SS-21 missiles and also revealed that 5,000 Soviet personnel are manning the 2 SAM-5 bases.

Gulf Conflict

Shipping Situation — The Greek vessel *Alexander II* was attacked on 1 July while sailing toward the Iranian port of Bandar-e Khomeyni, Athens radio reported citing an Athens news agency. Reacting to an Iraqi attack on the South Korean vessel *Wonjin* on that same day, the South Korean Government decided to request Korean ships not to sail above 27.3 degrees north latitude in the Persian Gulf, a Foreign Ministry official said after a governmental meeting reported by YONHAP. Korean vessels would be obliged to obtain permission from "pertinent government agencies" before sailing in the Gulf's "dangerous zones," and vessels failing to receive government approval of navigational plans before entering the Gulf would face legal sanctions, YONHAP added.

IRNA on Western media — "Imperialist" news media reports on a forthcoming major Iranian ground offensive and on differences between Iranian leaders on conduct of the war do not conform with reality and reason, IRNA asserted. Such reports, including misrepresenting Iran's acceptance of a UN cease-fire against civilian areas as a gesture of conciliation or a retreat from war, only provide psychological and propaganda ammunition for Iraq's leadership, IRNA added.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Addresses PLO Air Force in San'a'

JN021732 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Within the framework of Brother Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] continuing meetings with the forces of the revolution, its cadres, and its organs in San'a', a meeting was held between him and the officers and cadres of the Palestinian Air Force. He explained to them the dimensions of the political situation on various Arab, Palestinian, and international levels.

Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar said that the preliminary results of the Aden meeting were positive and encouraging. He asserted that Fatah sacrificed much for the sake of national unity despite the fact that it is perfectly aware of the great pressures that are being put on various Palestinian parties in order to prevent reaching an agreement and hindering the convocation of the PNC.

Brother Abu 'Ammar asserted: We are determined to convene the PNC as soon as possible, because the PNC consititutes the legitimate Palestinian house, which embodies our national unity and our independent national decisionmaking. The Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland continue to adhere to this decisionmaking. The PNC will renew the vitality, efficiency, and legitimacy of our institutions, which we have built with our blood, sweat, and sacrifices. Our insistence on holding the PNC stems from our understanding of the great challenges that face our people, revolution, and cause.

The leader of the revolution pointed out that the region may witness a new plot following the Israeli elections. From a political viewpoint, this plot might prove to be more serious than ones we have been facing. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the majority of the Palestinian people support convening the PNC and drawing up a strong, cohesive political and organizational program that will be like a bastion by which we could face future plots.

On the internal situation, Brother Abu 'Ammar presented a program of central measures that have been made in order to create better organization and discipline in our Armed Forces and various organs. He asserted that these measures will develop and continue so as to enable us to end the negative aspects that appeared during the revolution's difficult period beginning with the Palestinian-Israeli war in Lebanon and ending with the evacuation from Tripoli.

On the general political situation, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that there is a U.S.-Zionist escalation. This escalation is manifested by the Israeli piracy in northern Lebanon, the attack on Al-Aranib Island and the Tripoli port, the assassination of prominent cadres of our revolution on Palestinian territory, and the massacres in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in southern Lebanon.

He said these developments were accompanied by a world-wide political campaign by the U.S.-Israeli media against the PLO. This began with the bill presented to the U.S. Congress on fighting terrorism, in which a special mark was placed on the PLO. U.S. pamphlets are being distributed at the United Nations instigating it against the PLO and mentioning the problems which the PLO creates for the United States in many world states.

Abu 'Ammar said: We understand this as being a serious escalation of the struggle. We are always ready for the confrontation: Our revolution is great, our people are great, and our allies are spreading all over the world. These allies consider the Palestinian revolution a creative revolutionary window for them and for millions of Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territory. These Palestinians have been protecting the revolution and supporting it in its plight. These Palestinians are continuing to sacrifice for the PLO and to strengthen it by their miraculous steadfastness.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also said that the coming challenges are great, but they will retreat before the unbreakable Palestinian will and the growing Palestinian power on all levels. We in the PLO are looking forward to the future with great optimism. We have overcome tremendous and profound dangers which would have wiped others from the political map had they been exposed to them.

We have crossed many dangerous lines and the PLO is now back in its position as a basic figure in the Middle East equation. Our unity, faith, and determination, and the power of our cause, our people's adherence to us, as well as the effectiveness of our rifles, will definitely enable us to overcome future challenges and emerge victorious.

PLO's Al-Hasan on Soviet-Palestinian Relations

GF030846 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jul (QNA) — Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and representative of the unified Palestinian information committee [title as received], has affirmed that the relations between the movement [Fatah] and the Soviet Union are improving at the present time.

He said that the Soviets expressed their support for the convening of the PNC as soon as possible and for the resumption of the operations of the legitimate Palestinian institutions.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'* today, Al-Hasan said that the Soviets are continuing efforts to restore normal relations between the PLO and Syria.

Al-Hasan, who visited the Soviet Union recently, said that the Soviet Union is supplying Iraq with arms on the basis of the principle that stability in the Gulf region is a vital matter and that the loss of this stability will pose a threat to the region and to world peace. He said that the Iraq-Iran war greatly affects the Arab position toward the struggle against Israel.

Khalid al-Hasan affirmed that the Soviets are keen to establish a reconciliation between Syria and Iraq, between Syria and the Palestinians and between Syria and Jordan, but their efforts in this regard have not been adequately successful. Al-Hasan predicted that Syrian-Palestinian relations will witness new developments.

Official Denies Return of Fighters to Beirut

GF030820 Doha QNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 3 Jul (QNA) — Shafiq al-Hut, director of the PLO office in Beirut, has categorically denied reports circulated by some political and information parties, especially in Israel, on the return of large numbers of Palestinian fighters to western Beirut.

In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper published today, he said that the resistance has not left Lebanon to come back to it again. He said that there are only a few Palestinians in Lebanon, and those enjoy the right to stay in Lebanon and are registered in the Lebanese Government directorates as legal refugees.

Shafiq al-Hut also denied the rumors about secret contacts between the Fatah movement and Lebanese troops for the purpose of organizing the infiltration of Palestinian fighters through Juniyah harbor. He said that this is a part of the propaganda campaign to which the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat's leadership are being subjected. He said: There are not any contacts between us and the Phalangist militias. We are only dealing with the Lebanese parties on the basis of our nationalistic and patriotic duty.

Habash on Aden Meetings, 'Arafat Resignation

JN030738 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] In a statement released to the press, PFLP Secretary General George Habash has said that the Palestinian Democratic Alliance, which comprises the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party, must adopt the viewpoint that Yasir 'Arafat is no longer a denominator among the Palestinian organizations.

Habash pointed out that his organization, which could not convince the Fatah Central Committee to adopt this stand, will resort to the arbitration of the PNC.

Regarding the Aden meetings between the Democratic Alliance and the Fatah Movement, the PFLP secretary general stressed that the agreement which was reached in these meetings included a provision explaining that Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Egypt is a blatant violation of PNC resolutions. He said that this would lead to 'Arafat's resignation.

Habash believes that the agreements reached in the Aden meetings represent the minimum level and that the next step must be based on a comprehensive national dialogue with the participation of 'Arafat, PNC members, the PLO Executive Committee, and all the secretaries general of the resistance factions. He said that the national dialogue cannot be complete without the participation of the Palestinian National Alliance which comprises the PFLP-GC, the As-Sa'iqah organization, the Popular Struggle Front, and the Fatah opposition movement. It is known that the Palestinian National Alliance comprises the organizations that oppose 'Arafat's course and policy and support Syria.

Voice of PLO on PFLP-GC Participation in PNC

JN022000 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The most important point that provokes the anger of tyrannical, repressive regimes, which hatched the most grotesque plots against the Palestinian revolution — plots that were aimed at liquidating the PLO, obliterating its legitimate revolutionary leadership and destroying its independent national decision-making — is the most salient feature of the Palestinian arena; namely, democracy. Our revolution has adopted democracy as a path and a creed by which it can develop unified relations among its factions, solve its differences, bring together various viewpoints, and formulate a unified national action to promote the march of the revolution so as to realize the revolution's major aims.

The plotters imagined that the Palestinian revolution and its vanguard leadership would renounce the democratic practices in the Palestinian arena following the Tripoli events. They thought that the revolution would at least act undemocratically against the agent organizations and tools which took part in attempts to wipe out the legitimate Palestinian revolutionaries by force of arms. The plotters began presenting arguments and pretexts to hinder the Palestinian national dialogue, which began in Algiers and whose fourth round ended in Aden. They raised the issue of the participation of these tools in the work of the PNC. They had been under the illusion that Fatah would reject and veto their participation, thus making Fatah responsible for the stoppage and failure of the dialogue. Then, Fatah's claims about democracy would collapse and the credibility of its commitment to this principle in theory and practice would founder.

Because Fatah believes in democracy, it announced that it would not object to the participation of these organizations — these agents and tools — in the PNC deliberations. The discussions were, in particular, revolving around the Ahmad Jibril organization [PFLP-General Command]. Fatah said: Let Jibril come to the PNC. However, the PNC, which is the highest legislative and representative body of the Palestinian people and the legitimate Palestinian institution in which democracy is practiced as a condition for membership, has the right to take to task all those who betrayed the cause of the people and raised arms against their own masses and revolution. Any condition to prevent this would be interference in internal Palestinian affairs and a confiscation and destruction of democracy, which is a natural, legitimate right of every PNC member.

Thus, a new attempt to tarnish and cast doubt on Palestinian democracy has failed.

Voice of PLO on Resistance Operations in Lebanon

JN021828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The men of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese resistance are escalating their heroic operations against the Zionist invasion forces and inflicting further losses in men and equipment. A

group of resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol on the 'Afrah road, east of Sidon, yesterday morning, using machine guns and rockets.

A Zionist military jeep was destroyed and those occupying it were either killed or wounded.

Another group attacked another Zionist military patrol on the Tayr Dibbah road yesterday morning with machine guns and rockets killing several Zionist soldiers.

Another group of the resistance men attacked a Zionist military position near Kafr Quq, east of Lebanon, the night before last with machine guns and rockets, inflicting a number of casualties on enemy soldiers. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the three operations but desisted, as usual, from mentioning Israeli losses. He said that his forces immediately launched a search campaign and arrested a great number of Palestinian and Lebanese people under the pretext of looking for the resistance men, who withdrew safely to base.

GULF AFFAIRS

Damaged Swiss Tanker Heads for 'Graveyard'

GF020455 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] The Swiss-owned supertanker *Tiburon*, blasted by an Iraqi missile on Wednesday, is due to arrive at the "ships' graveyard" 70 miles off the coast of Bahrain this afternoon.

Eight crewmen died when the fully-laden tanker was hit by an Exocet, four hours after she left Khark Island.

Since then a team of 30 salvagemen and fire fighters, led by Dutch Captain Hans Walenkamp have been battling to stop the flames from reaching the *Tiburon*'s BD 20 million cargo of crude oil.

Shipping sources in Bahrain said that the last outbreak of fire was at 1 am yesterday when the vessel suddenly burst into flames.

"By 2 am we had put it out again," said the source.

The fire team then went on board the *Tiburon* to try to determine the latest cause of the fire.

On Saturday the salvagemen halted the most serious of the fires with a "foam attack," which lasted more than two hours before the fire fighters realised they were winning the battle against the flames.

Temperatures of between 1,800 and 2,000 degrees were recorded.

Five tugs from Bahrain are now involved in the delicate operation of towing the *Tiburon* to the ships' graveyard where the devastated Saudi supertanker *Al-Ahud* is still anchored.

Her cargo will then be transferred to another vessel.

The *Tiburon* is heavily damaged with most of its superstructure destroyed but is apparently in no danger of sinking.$

The vessel is being towed slowly southwards at between one and two knots.

Briefs

Saudi, Kuwaiti Funds for Jordan — Amman, 1 Jul (QNA) — It has been learned from Amman that the Saudi and Kuwaiti development funds will contribute toward financing a project to reclaim lands in southern Jordan. This is one of the biggest and most important projects being implemented by the Jordan Valley Authority, which is the party authorized to put forward plans and implement leading projects to develop the valley areas. Knowledgable sources have said the project aims at using the Al-Mawjib River waters, which have been wasted in the Dead Sea since ancient times. The project will cost 60 million Jordanian dinars or about $210 million. The sources said the project will include dams, advanced engineering construction, tunnels, and ppes to draw water to irrigate 56,000 dunnums of reclaimed land. [Text] [Doha QNA in Arabic 1120 GMT 1 Jul 84 GF]

BAHRAIN

Government To Issue Identity Cards for All Residents

GF030800 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jul 84 P 1

[By Alan Dron]

[Text] Bahrain is to issue identity cards to all the island's residents. Both Bahrainis and expatriates who stay more than 30 days will be affected.

The card must be carried by everyone over 16 from September, according to an official statement. It will be essential for people to find employment, go to the university or even to join clubs and societies. Anyone covered by the new scheme who fails to register, or gives false information, faces a fine of up to BD 500.

The plans are detailed in a new legislative decree under which the Central Statistical Organisation will establish a central population register. Personal details to be recorded on the register include, address - both home and business - nationality, marital status and occupation.

"Civil occurrences" also to be logged will include change of residence permits, marriage and divorce. Any changes of address must be notified within 15 days.

Every person on the central population register will be allocated a "personal number", which will be used by government ministries and other agencies on all official files relating to the person. Everyone will be issued with a central population register card with the holder's photograph - effectively, an identity card. It will be valid for 10 years, to allow updated photographs to be attached to renewed cards.

It must be presented to "representatives of the public authorities" on demand. Government department, companies and individuals must not hire or employ anyone until he can produce his card. The same goes for universities, societies, clubs "and other private and public corporate entities" who wish to enroll an individual.

Bahrainis abroad will be expected to register with the local Bahraini consul or, if none exists, directly with the Central Statistical Organisation.

Information held in the central population register will be confidential but a government or nongovernment agency will have access to this "if such agency has a particular interest therein, or if such information assists it in the discharge of its duties". Such population information may not be passed on to another party without permission from the standing committee overseeing the register. Individuals can ask to see their own files if they submit a written request.

The scheme will make life much more difficult for illegal immigrants or people who have moved on to new jobs without permission. Applying for a card leaves them open to detection but without one, they will find it virtually impossible to find new jobs.

KUWAIT

Senior Official on Iran, U.S. Stinger Missile

GF021429 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 30 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] A senior official expressed the hope Iran will respond to mediation efforts and will put an end to the Gulf war to preserve Arab and Muslim lives in an effort to unify ranks and face challenges surrounding the Arab and Muslim nation to liberate the holy places and regain the usurped lands.

In a statement to *AL-ANBA'* on the eve of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, the official said: It is regrettable this bloody conflict continues because it has sapped the energy of two neighboring countries linked by many ties and which many well-meaning powers hope to close ranks with and thus employ all energy against enemies of religion and Arabism, against those who covet the wealth of the region's countries, and against those trying to undermine its security. We are waiting for Tehran to take the initiative by cooperating with international parties to cut off arms dealers who are benefitting from the continuation of the war.

Referring to the U.S. stand on the arms Kuwait has requested, the official said: The list of purchases Kuwait presented to the United States was met except for the Stinger missile, which is still being studied. We have not been informed that the request has been turned down. In fact, the U.S. stand is based on concern this missile will probably be used against the Israeli enemy; this worry is unjustified. As for the British stand, you have heard about the statements made. I believe this is a commendable stand by a friendly country which met our demands and showed the desire to do whatever is necessary out of its conviction of Kuwait's legitimate right to defend itself.

Defense Minister To Visit Moscow in July

LD030839 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Jul (KUNA) — It was officially announced here last night that Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah will pay an official visit to Moscow 9 July. This comes 3 months after his visit to the United States and Britain to gather information on developments in military technology and to seek sources of arms supplies for Kuwait.

Diplomatic sources here said statements by the Kuwaiti defense minister, which included, "Kuwait's defense policy is built on balance and on securing the necessary weapons from any source which does not present preconditions", were received with satisfaction by Soviet circles.

NOVOSTI stressed in a commentary yesterday, "The insistence of the Arabian Gulf countries on guaranteeing their own security and the security of all the region through their own human and military resources will definitely attract the support of all anti-imperialist forces, headed by the Soviet Union, a loyal friend of the Arab peoples."

It also said, "The resolution of the recent Riyadh meeting, which rejected imperialist intervention in the affairs of the peoples of Arabian Gulf countries satisfies those who are eager to maintain the security of this region."

Shaykh Salim's visit to Moscow comes after the United States rejected an application by Kuwait to buy Stinger antiaircraft missiles which are fired from the shoulder.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Inspects Armed Forces Units

LD021329 Riyadh SPA in English 1227 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Dhahran July 2, SPA — Second Deputy Premier and Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud today inspected a number of Saudi Armed Forces units in the Kingdom's eastern province.

In a congratulatory message to personnel of the Armed Forces on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, Prince Sultan said these forces are being stationed in one of the most strategic locations in the Kingdom and that they had been shouldering their responsibility of protecting and safeguarding the Kingdom's wealth. "The Kingdom is getting its real strength from its strict adherence to the Islamic faith," he said.

Greets Pilots, Technicians

GF021515 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier, minister of defense and aviation, and general inspector, paid a visit this morning to a number of infantry units in the eastern region. On arrival, his royal highness was received by commander of the eastern region, Staff Major General Nasir ibn Farraj al-Qahtani, and a number of senior commanders and officers of the Armed Forces in the eastern region.

Afterward his royal highness visited the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Air Base, where he met with Air Force personnel and congratulated them on the occasion of blessed 'Id. He also extended to them the congratulations of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and of his royal highness, the crown prince.

After that a memorial picture was taken of his royal highness with the two Saudi pilots who destroyed the target which attacked our territorial waters. Then the technicians who prepared the fighter planes and helped their brother pilots in carrying out the honorable task were honored by greeting his royal highness. Following that, his royal highness left the ceremony place and was bid farewell in the same manner of respect accorded to him on his arrival.

The honorable royal court has agreed to award the two pilots who took part in carrying out the task the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Badge of Honor, First Class, and to award the technician captian who guided the planes during this task the King Faysal Badge of Honor, Second Class.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Briefs

First Cargo Ship — The Ministry of Communications yesterday celebrated the inauguration of the first UAE-owned cargo vessel. Saqr ibn Sayf al-Muhairibi, undersecretary at the port department, hoisted the UAE flag as *Al-Fujjayrah* vessel docked at Zayid Port, in Abu Dhabi. The 15,446-ton cargo vessel has a crew of 66 people and was built in South Korea in 1978 for the United Arab Shipping Company (UASC). Its maximum speed is 17.5 knots per hour. UASC is a shareholding Gulf company established in 1976 with Kuwait as its headquarters. It is jointly owned by the UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar and Kuwait. The company owns 59 vessels. [Text][Dubai *KHALEEJ TIMES* in English 29 Jun 84 p 14 GF]

Jerusalem Day Meeting — Shaykh Hashir Maktum, director of information, Dubai, attended a meeting held at the Iranian Consulate in Dubai yesterday to mark the "World Quds Day". The meeting called by Iranian Consul-General Baqer Sakha'i, was attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Reza Puraqa'i, Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative in the UAE, other Iranian and UAE officials and Pakistani Consul-General Abdul Wahab Khan. [Text][Dubai *KHALEEJ TIMES* in English 29 Jun 84 p 3 GF]

PDRY

Briefs

Labor Minister Returns — Brother Nasir Nasir 'Ali, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of labor and civil service, arrived in Aden today after attending the seventh session of the International Labor Conference held in Geneva recently. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jun 84 GF]

Recruitment Decree Issued — Brother Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense, issued a ministerial decree calling the 17th Group to report for the national military service. This group comprises graduates of the general secondary schools and specialized institutions for the academic year 1983-84, and also all persons entitled to fulfill their national military service according to the military service law for the year 1977. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jun 84 GF]

PRC Health Protocol — A protocol for health cooperation between the PDRY and the PRC was signed in Aden today. The protocol was signed by the PDRY health minister and the PRC ambassador to Aden. The protocol provides for health and medical cooperation between the two countries. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Jul 84 GF]

YAR

President Calls Saddam Husayn on 'Id al-Fitr

GF030500 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Colonel Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, telephoned his brother Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi president, to exchange congratulations on the blessed 'Id al-Fitr.

SABA' News Agency has learned that the brother president expressed during his conversation the hope that when this occasion comes next year the Iraq-Iran war will have ended, stability and peace will have come to the region to serve progress, development, and prosperity of our Arab and Muslim nation so it will able to muster and mobilize its potential and energies to face the enemies lurking for it, push forward its just causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause, save the occupied Arab territories, and purify holy Jerusalem from the filth of the Zionist occupation.

AL-AHRAM on New Soviet Ambassador to Cairo

PM021548 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 30 Jun 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Nominates Ambassador to Cairo"]

[Text] Moscow — It was learned from a diplomatic source in Moscow that the Soviet Union has nominated Aleksandr Belonogov to fill the post of Soviet ambassador in Cairo. Belonogov, 53, has been deputy chief of the Soviet Foreign Policy Planning Administration at the Foreign Ministry for the past 4 years.

Al-Jumayyil's Special Adviser Arrives in Cairo

NC022139 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2138 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — Na'um Faraj, special adviser to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, arrived in Cairo tonight from Paris. He was met at the airport by the official in charge of Lebanese interests.

Mubarak Conveys Fourth of July Congratulations

NC031100 Cairo MENA in English 1045 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, July 3 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has lauded the close relations of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and the United States and expressed appreciation for sincere American efforts to bring peace to the Middle East. This came in a cable of congratulations from President Mubarak to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the Fourth of July (Independence Day) celebrations.

Armed Forces Issues Communique No 1,514

JN021621 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Communique No 1,1514 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 July 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious sons of Iraq are continuing their valiant defense of great Iraq and its sanctities against the expansionist Khomeyniite ambitions. The results of activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Several formations of our capable helicopter gunships raided enemy concentrations and positions in the operational area east of Basra today, inflicting losses in lives and equipment. All of the valiant cavaliers of the helicopter gunships returned safely with their aircraft, praise be to God.

2. Our brave forward units fired on several enemy positions and both vehicular and troop concentrations opposite their positions in the operational area east of Basra, killing three, wounding others, and destroying one mortar, one truck, two excavators, two observation posts, and two infantry positions with their occupants.

3. Our valiant forward units fired on several enemy troops opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing nine, wounding others, and destroying three infantry positions and one personnel bunker.

4. One vehicle, two infantry positions, one observation post, and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

5. One was killed and one mortar and one infantry position were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 July 1984

Lloyds Notes Nationalities of Three Tankers

JN031112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] London, 3 Jul (INA) — Lloyds Insurance Comapny sources have announced the names of five of the vessels that were hit by Iraqi missiles in the northeastern part of the Arab Gulf last Sunday.

The sources told INA today that these vessels are of Greek, Iranian, Panamian, and South Korean nationalities. The sources added that the Iraqi missiles hit two Greek tankers, one of which is the *Alexander II*, a South Korean tanker called *Wonjin*, a Panamanian tanker *Irni* and an Iranian tanker whose name they did not mention. The Lloyds sources did not give any details on the other tankers that were hit.

Foreign Ministry Official Leaves for Bulgaria

JN031117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA) — Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, left Baghdad today on his way to Bulgaria to head a delegation representing the seven-member Arab committee that was formed by the Arab foreign ministers during their emergency meeting in Baghdad last March.

The delegation comprises representatives from the Tunisian, Jordanian, and Kuwait foreign ministries.

The delegation will hold contacts with socialist countries to explain the Arabs' stand in support for Iraq in its war with Iran, and to secure the necessary pressure on the Iranian rulers to have them respond to the good offices underway to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The delegation will visit Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, the CSSR, the GDR, and Yugoslavia.

Al-Asad, Others Congratulate King on 'Id al-Fitr
JN022042 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn today exchanged congratulatory cables with the leaders of the fraternal Arab and Islamic states and with the leaders of the friendly states on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr.

His majesty received congratulatory cables from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, His Majesty Sultan Qabus of Oman, His Excellency President Saddam Husayn of Iraq, His Excellency President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, His Excellency President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, His Excellency President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of the PDRY, and His Excellency 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the YAR.

Foreign Minister on Relations With 'Arafat
PM021600 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 28 Jun 84 p 14

[Nils-Erik Ekstrand dispatch under general heading: "Amman Waits for 'Arafat Visit"]

[Excerpt] Amman — "We have not yet gotten down to the difficult questions in our talks with 'Arafat," Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir Al-Masri told *DAGENS NYHETER*, and it is definitely representation that is the difficult question.

"We must try to arrive at a mechanism which could make a process involving a peace conference work, and here representation is the key question.

"The next time Yasir 'Arafat comes here we must really pin him down and get him to sit down and talk about specifics, not just about generalities.

"The question of representation will arise organically when we discuss how we should act jointly on the international stage.

"The first matter on which we will try to get him to adopt a position is what the relationship between the two countries (Jordan and Palestine) should be in the future.

"'Arafat talks about a confederation.

"We have not made up our minds on this point — but we think that a federation is the best formula."

(In principle a federation means a greater degree of control over the "twin state" from the throne in Amman.)

Security Organs Discuss Greater Beirut Security Plan

NC022035 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] A joint meeting of the Military Council and the Security Arrangements Committee was held at 1300 today in Al-Yarzi, with French Colonel (Corveau) attending. The meeting discussed the first phase of the security plan which will be implemented in greater Beirut, extending from Nahr al-Mawt up to Radio Orient. The meeting decided on the following:

1. Establishing a comprehensive cease-fire as of today;

2. Searching for and collecting heavy arms from throughout greater Beirut on 3 July; and

3. Deploying the 6th Brigade, under Colonel 'Abd al-Halim Kanj instead of Colonel Lutfi Jabir, in West Beirut on 4 July, and the 5th Brigade in East Beirut. Also on 4 July, all gunmen will be withdrawn as the Army takes up its assigned positions. One battalion will be deployed at the port and another at the airport. On 5 July all crossing points will be opened, including those at Mar Mikha'il church, At-Tayyunah, and the port. On 6 July, the port and airport will be reopened and all illegal ports within greater Beirut will be closed. On 9 July the Army will obtain government approval to raid any emplacement with heavy weapons.

The collection of heavy arms will take place under the supervision of the Security Committee. Once collected, those arms will be put in storehouses and secured with two locks, with one set of keys to remain in the possession of the concerned party and the other with the Security Committee. Two observers — one French and the other from the army — will be stationed at each storehouse. The storehouses will be guarded by [words indistinct]. Additional decisions adopted today with regard to the security plan include one banning all forms of [unauthorized] armed presence; the wearing of military uniforms, and the placing of insignias on vehicles. With regard to the gendarmerie, they will take up positions at certain points in sensitive areas.

A meeting was held at 2100 tonight by representatives of the nationalist parties in Beirut in order to learn the details of the security plan we have narrated, and work toward the success of its implementation to facilitate the start of the salvation process.

Deployment To Start 3 July

NC031140 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] It has been learned that the plan to deploy the Army will begin tonight from the contact lines in both directions: The 6th Brigade will deploy in the western sector of the city, and the 5th Brigade in the eastern part of the city. The deployment will begin gradually until the Army is deployed in the heart of both sectors. Army Commander General Michel 'Awn will announce the order of the day this evening to officers and soldiers on the eve of beginning implementation of the security arrangements for greater Beirut. It has also been learned that the Lebanese Forces will withdraw heavy arms from Beirut this afternoon.

Mufti Qabalan Comments on Beirut Security Plan

NC021655 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Ja'farite Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan urged the rival factions on the Lebanese scene to make their deeds match their words concerning the security plan which is to be implemented soon. He held all the able Lebanese responsible for making the plan successful since the Army persons were not alone responsible for it. The mufti called for facilitating the mission of those dedicated to salvaging the country from its crisis, especially in view of the disgrace and oppression facing the south by the Israeli occupation.

In a statement this morning responding to a question about the security plan, Qabalan stressed the importance of the goodwill of the factions and the extent of their readiness to implement that plan. He maintained that what was written on paper would not hold bloodshed and restore homes, and that what was assumed contradicted reality. Qabalan finally called for attention to be given to the country's internal security situation, especially the greater Beirut security, along with action to deal with the situation in the south.

U.S. Envoy Pelletreau Begins Fact-Finding Mission

Meets With Karami

NC021524 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today received Robert Pelletreau, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, who was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew.

Following the meeting, the prime minister met with reporters and talked with them at length. Karami said: We have been optimistic and will remain so. The path to salvation is difficult, but we have to proceed along it. We must unite and cooperate because otherwise no one will gain. Once you think matters are over, you will discover that salvation will come only following agreement on a common plan. When the government was formed we declared that it would proceed according to a working paper. This is what the government statement confirmed. This statement contains a comprehensive plan for salvation, reform, and reconstruction. The particulars of this plan are being implemented in successive phases.

The first phase came when the Cabinet made its resolutions on restructuring the Army Command, its laws, and an outlining the security plan. The implementation of these measures has drawn some support from the major forces in the [Lebanese] arena. This support promotes the favorable political atmosphere needed for further implementation. The security plan stipulates removing gunmen and arms, and monitoring this removal as a preliminary step to handing over the security responsibility to the state.

Asked about the matters discussed during his meeting today with the U.S. envoy, Karami said: The Americans want to get a clearer understanding of our aspirations, ideas, and plans regard-

ing internal security matters as well as the security arrangements we are contemplating for the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya — the arrangements we will formulate as a plan for these areas. We are all cognizant of the potential role the United States can play regarding such a plan. We have conveyed to the U.S. envoy a clear idea of our views regarding the implementation of the Israeli withdrawal.

Prime Minister Karami added: The measures contained in such a plan will be 100 percent Lebanese and will aim at establishing security in the south. Only a strong, healthy, sovereign, free, and independent Lebanon can honor its commitments. Karami said our plan will not be secret and will be announced at the appropriate time. We will be receptive to any views regarding this plan as long as they fall in line with our freedom, sovereignty, and potentials. We want to make only those commitments which we are capable of carrying out.

The prime minister was asked about how forthcoming the U.S. response is to all this. He answered: We have thus far not asked anyone to play a mediating role. We are contemplating our own ideas regarding the practical way to bring about security in the south, and consequently, an Israeli withdrawal. Let me reiterate that a healthy Lebanon, a Lebanon capable of standing up for its commitments would provide the best means for getting Israel out of the south. Anyone who wants to help us achieve our goals is welcome. We do not object to any help or mediation offered by the United States or any other friend.

Asked about the U.S. position regarding the [security] measures [in the south], Karami said: Our discussions with the United States have thus far not reached this stage. The Americans are still studying matters and gathering information. In any event what matters to us, is that they focus on the type of help we need.

Commenting on the economic situation and the measures taken by the government to deal with this situation, Karami said: Economics are intertwined with security. If the march for security continues on a steady course, economic conditions will certainly improve. However, if security conditions are not tackled, the economy will not emerge from its known troubles. The most urgent task now is to press ahead with security and salvation. There is a remarkable understanding from everyone in this respect and this is reassuring.

The prime minister was asked whether the security plan will include Suq al-Gharb. He answered: In the final analysis, the security plan will include the whole of Lebanon. Naturally, the early steps of this plan will deal with Beirut, the mountain areas nearby, and the southern suburb. In my opinion, security must be established throughout Lebanon, or it will not be stable.

Asked whether there is any official plan to support national resistance in the south, Karami said: We are doing everything we can to rescue the south. This is our responsibility and it calls for careful and systematic study of the ways to liberate it. This is why I cannot speak on this subject. Talk can preclude action and it is through action that objectives are attained. Let us work in silence.

The prime minister was asked about the Israeli measures and the detainment of the [*Alisur Blanco*] passenger ship and some of its passengers. He said: Naturally there are no arrangements to stop such (?excesses) under the present conditions. As you know, we do not have any direct contact with Israel. We deal with these [Israeli] measures through channels. We hope conditions will improve and that tension will give way to normal conditions. As nothing conclusive has been reached thus far, we will remain in this limbo until we attain and implement our security measures and establish security in the south. When this is done, we will see what is next.

Talks With Birri

NC021610 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1405 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Robert Pelletreau, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, today began a fact-finding visit to Lebanon during which he is scheduled to meet with senior officials and to study conditions in the country in view of the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory and the inhuman and oppressive measures imposed by the Israeli Forces on Lebanese civilians in west Al-Biqa' and the south.

Prime Minister Karami received the U.S. envoy at Government House shortly after noon. The meeting was attended by the U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Reginald Bartholomew and the Director of Political Affairs at the Foreign Ministry Khalil Makkawi. Discussions centered on the situation in Lebanon and on Israeli practices in the south and in west Al-Biqa' and on policies of the government to end the occupation of Lebanese territory.

Ambassador Barthlolomew described the talks with Prime Minister Karami as useful and said that they centered on issues of interest to Lebanon and the United States.

Minister of State Nabih Birri met earlier at his UNESCO office with the U.S. envoy in the presence of the American ambassador and Dr Ghassan Siblani of the Amal Movement. Discussions during the one hour meeting centered mainly on conditions in the south and on Israeli arbitrary measures.

Commenting on the meeting, Minister Birri said that discussions had centered on the way in which the West, especially the United States, was watching Israeli violated human rights and its barbarian and inhuman treatment of the people of the south in an open bid to ruin the economy and to expel the people. The minister of state stressed the various ways in which the Israeli occupation was damaging Lebanon. Minister Birri said that he had stressed the need for Israeli withdrawal in accordance with the UN resolutions in preparation for the deployment of the Lebanese Army units and a wider deployment of UN troops.

Al-Huss Contacts U.S.'s Bartholomew on Israeli 'Piracy'

NC021436 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1405 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Education Minister Salim al-Huss met with the family of student Mazin Masri, one of those people detained by Israeli

authorities during its piracy operation against a passenger ship on its way from Cyprus to Beirut last week. The 17-year-old student was on his way from London to spend a vacation with his family. Dr Al-Huss contacted U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew and officials of the International Red Cross to secure the release of the passengers who were abducted by the Israeli authorities allegedly for investigations.

Junblatt Leaves for Moscow 2 July Via Damascus

NC021310 (Clandestine) Voice of the Moutnain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt left for Moscow via Damascus today on an official visit to the Soviet Union that will last several days, during which he will meet with Soviet officials.

Skaf Chairs Meeting on Diplomatic Missions' Security

NC021639 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting minister of interior, today chaired a meeting attended by Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; Samih as-Sulh, director of the Interior Ministry; Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman, acting director general of the Internal Security Forces; Ambassador Zaydan Zaydan, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Brigadier General 'Umar Makhzumi, Beirut police commander; Colonel Antoine Nasr, chief of staff of the Internal Security Forces; Colonel Munir Ma'luli, commander of the embassies security branch; Majors 'Ali al-Musawi and Wajih Shikhanu of the directorate general of public security; and Lieutenant Colonel Salah Mansur of Lebanese Army intelligence.

The conferees reviewed the measures adopted for ensuring protection for foreign diplomatic missions in Lebanon. Following the meeting, Minister Skaf said that today's meeting was devoted to discussing the subject of the embassies security branch with officials of the Security Forces and public security and with Interior Ministry officials in the presence of secretary general of the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk. We heard ambassador at-Turk's proposals for strengthening the security branch to enable it to function in the best possible way for ensuring security for embassies and for protecting foreign diplomats. It has been agreed to hold another meeting at the Foreign Ministry to be attended by representatives of the Internal Security Forces and the public security to achieve full and effective coordination and to draw up the necessary arrangements in this respect to ensure the implementation of the adopted measures.

Hamadah Briefs Birri on Al-Jumayyil-Junblatt Talks

NC021645 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Former Minister Marwan Hamadah, key aide of Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, met twice during the past 24 hours with Minister of State Nabih Birri. Hamadah conveyed to Minister Birri the outcome of the working session which took place Sunday night in Bikfayya between President Amin al-Jumayyil, Chief of Army Intelligence Simon Qassis, and Minister Walid Junblatt. The meeting was also attended by former Ministers Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt. At a lunch meeting, Hamadah reviewed the deteriorating conditions with American Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Robert Pelletreau.

Al-Khalil Urges UN Implementation of UN Resolutions

NC011749 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Regarding events in the south, particularly in Ma'rakah, Deputy Dr 'Ali al-Khalil today made the following statement:

The storming of Ma'rakah by the armored Israeli occupation forces, the arrests of citizens, the destruction of property, and our people's resistance of these forces to prevent them from achieving their goals, have become daily occurrences in villages and towns in the south, Rashayya District, and western Al-Biqa'.

He said the purpose of the oppressive Israeli practices has been exposed. The time has come for Arab and international forces to realize this serious fact and to take the initiative in carrying out their duties toward what is happening on the battlefield. Lebanese-Syrian coordination in confronting common dangers constitutes a bsic step along the road to confrontation and to mobilizing Arab resources to help Lebanon end the Israeli occupation and to bring pressure on the UN Security Council's permanent member states, particularly the two superpowers, to make the United Nations implement its resolutions, including Resolution No 425, calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from all Lebanese territories, and for restoring the state's sovereignty over all the homeland. Deputy Al-Khalil added: The firm Lebanese will for struggling until total liberation is achieved is further strengthened the more Israel persists in its practices and increases the scope of its threats.

Dispute Over TV Channel 7 Control Continues

Birri Says Report 'False'

NC021528 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Minister of State Nabih Birri declared today that all plans and preparations for the introduction of the security plan for Beirut and the suburb were proceeding on schedule. He declared that all the parties have been positive so far. Minister Birri described reports on the television station in West Beirut as utterly false and baseless. Early in the afternoon, Mr Birri met with the ambassador of the FRG and discussed with him aspects of the Lebanese crisis and the situation in the south. The German ambassador said that attention had been given to the conditions in Beirut and Israeli actions against the people of the south and to the Israeli seizure of the passenger boat coming to Beirut last week.

Transmission To Resume

NC021238 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic, today chaired a meeting attended by General Brigadier General Mussa Kan'an, television director; Muhammad Karimi; and Dr Samir Sabbagh, leader of the independent Lebanese national grouping. The meeting focused on the situation surrounding Lebanese television's Channel 7 and ways to settle yesterday's problem which led to the discontinuation of its transmission.

Afterward, the conferees moved to the office of Dr Husayn al-Quwatli, director general of the mufti's office, to continue their discussion. They decided to resume transmission as of this afternoon. Following the meeting, Dr Sabbagh said this decision was made in response to Mufti Khalid's wish to see Muslims better united as well as to our belief that the transmission should continue and should reflect a patriotic information policy of capable of confronting sedition plots against the patriotic areas and of mobilizing resources to unite the homeland and liberate it from the Israeli enemy.

Skaf Denies Agreement

NC030554 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Minister Joseph Skaf has stated that the policy on information is part of the state policy and that the issue of the official information media will be solved when the security plan is promulgated. Skaf said he had submitted two plans to unify the official information media but has not received any response. He denied having any official knowledge of the settlement reached at the mufti's office yesterday on Tallat al-Khayyat Television [Channel 7].

The meeting at the mufti's office reached an agreement that the Sunnis and the Shi'ites will share hegemony over Channel 7 television. It was agreed to let Husayn al-Quwatli, director of the mufti's office, oversee this channel's political direction.

'Nationalists' Eager To Implement Security Plan

NC030634 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday at the main headquarters of the Progressive Socialist Party among all the representatives of the nationalist parties and forces present in West Beirut and the southern suburb. It ended late last night. The conferees stressed their eagerness to implement the security plan. Within this framework, a nationalist source said the nationalist forces are eager to forge ahead and implement the security plan in order to carry out the Cabinet statement in its entirety. He said all practical steps have been taken by the conferees to implement this plan.

Violent Tripoli Clashes Close Schools, Businesses

NC030745 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Violent clashes with various types of machine guns and rockets continue in Tripoli between the [Islamic] Unification Movement gunmen on one hand, and the 'Alawites and the Red Knights on the other. A security source reported that these clashes spread from Al-Qubbah, Ash-Sha'rani, Al-Baqqar, and Al-Amirikan to the areas of the Officers' Club, Al-Harat Al-Barraniyah, Harat as-Sayidah, and the Suq al-Qamh. Tripoli's schools and most of the trade establishments and shops have been closed, and high tension prevails in all areas.

Explosion Reported Near Information Ministry

NC021908 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] An explosion took place a few moments ago on Al-Hamra' Street near the Ministry of Information. Details will be given as available.

Causes Material Damage Only

NC022001 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] An explosive device went off at 2200 tonight in the [word indistinct] building on Al-Hamra' Street in West Beirut. A security source reported that only material damage was caused. Unconfirmed reports say that the explosion was caused by a rocket.

Rocket Fired at L'ORIENT-LE JOUR Building 2 July

NC022038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2020 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] A rocket was fired at 2200 tonight at the building housing of the *L'ORIENT-LE JOUR* paper in the As-Sana'i' Quarter. It exploded in the chief editor's office on the seventh floor causing enormous material damage. It has been reported that the building's agent received a slight leg wound and that UPI occupies one of the building's floors.

2 Executed by Order of Ash-Shuf 'Special Court'

NC021719 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Two persons were executed today by firing squad in the courtyard of Amir Qasim Palace in Bayt ad-Din in compliance with a verdict issued by the so-called 'Special Court for Civil Administration in Ash-Shuf.'

The two executed persons, 'Ismat al-Qantar, who was accused of murdering his cousin, and Hasan Ghusn, who was accused of murdering Khalid Ahmad 'Askar, resided in Gharifah Township. It is worth noting that this is the first verdict issued by a civil administration in the Ash-Shuf.

Talas: Technology Made Defense Companies Obsolete

LD021446 Kuwait KUNA in English 1257 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Paris, July 2 (KUNA) — Syrian Defense Minister Major General Mustafa Talas has disclosed that Syria's elite "defence brigades" led by President Hafiz al-Asad's brother, Rif'at, were no longer in charge of the defense of the president or the capital. In an interview with the French Television Channel Two screened Sunday night, Talas indicated that the defence brigades were incorporated in the Syrian Army as the new sophisticated weaponry acquired by the Army rendered their former tasks unnecessary. The minister said protection of the president is now provided by presidential guards, while defense of the capital is ensured by anti-aircraft missiles.

Talas said the Syrian Army has been undergoing reorganization since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in summer 1982. The T-72 tanks have replaced the old T-55 type and the ground-to-air SAM-5 missiles, with a range of 250 kilometers, have been installed in two bases north and south of the capital to defend it, the minister said. The minister said the missile bases were manned by five thousand Soviet Army men, adding that ground-to-ground SS-21 missiles have also been deployed on Syrian soil. The Soviet Union is Syria's main backer and arms supplies under a friendship treaty signed by Moscow and Damascus four years ago.

"Our nationalist doctrine based on the defense of the Arab nation explains the significance of a strong Syrian Army," Talas said.

Asked on peace prospects in the Middle East, Talas said peace can be achieved on basis of U.N. resolutions accepted by Syria but rejected by Israel. He charged that the U.S. and Israel were trying to impose their own version of peace in the Middle East to the detriment of the interests of other nations in the region. "Washington always wanted to impose the Pax Americana, which we refuse." he said.

Lebanese Ba'thist Calls for Decisive Action

JN021925 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Beirut — Comrade 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon, has called for taking serious and decisive action to protect the security solution, implement the comprehensive security plan, tighten the grip around the throat of Israel and its agents, and realize the Arab solution in Lebanon. In a statement today, he added: A good opportunity exists for dealing with the situation in Lebanon in a serious fashion. He stressed that those who are trying to ignore that opportunity are serving the Zionist plan to disrupt and fragment lebanon.

Comrade Qansuh also stressed the need to confront the Zionist designs and the Israeli agents, reject their conditions, and refuse to submit to any military and political blackmail. He also condemned the successive security explosions in the Lebanese arena, affirming that the Israeli enemy's tools and agents are behind these explosions. He stressed the need to accelerate the political solution and not to separate the security and political solutions.

Husayn-Al-Asad 'Id al-Fitr Cable Exchange Viewed

JN021917 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Responding to political remarks circulated in the Jordanian capital as well as those carried on Israeli radio today — remarks which drew extensive conclusions about the congratulatory cables King Husayn and President Hafiz al-Asad exchanged on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr — various political circles and some diplomatic circles in the Syrian capital reported that it was King Husayn who first cabled congratulations to the Syrian president, contrary to the indirect reference to President al-Asad as the one who took the invitiative. President al-Asad only replied to this congratulatory cable by sending an ordinary reply cable.

These [Syrian] circles said the cable exchange was an ordinary event on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr and was dictated by courtesy. However, the history of relations between the two countries during the last 2 years has given these two cables a political meaning different from that of exchanging cables under ordinary circumstances.

These circles also noted that King Husayn's criticism of U.S. Middle East policy echoed in Damascus, and several Syrian officials welcomed it and demanded that words be coupled with deeds. They also noted that the two countries maintained their diplomatic ties despite the severe deterioration in bilateral relations following Jordan's drift toward dialogue with the United States and Yasir 'Arafat on the possibility of negotiating the United States [as heard] on behalf of Jordan and the Palestinians and on the basis of President Reagan's proposals of September 1982.

These circles indicated that the Jordanian news media, which used to attack and criticize Syria, have recently mitigated their anti-Syrian tone. Moreover, senior Jordanian officials were very hesitant to criticize Syria, and also expressed their desire to improve relations with Syria.

Rif'at al-Asad Reported Still in Geneva

GF021409 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 30 Jun 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Reports coming from Damascus indicate that Rif'at al-Asad, one of the vice presidents to Syrian President Lieutenant General Hafiz al-Asad, is still in Geneva. With him are 60 of his civilian and military aides and supporters, and their families. They will remain there for an indefinite time. On the other hand, Shafiq Fayyad, commander of the 3d Brigade of the Syrian Army, and 'Ali Haydar, commander of the Special Forces, remained in Moscow at the end of the delegation's official visit, led by Rif'at al-Asad. Other members of the delegation included Faruq Ash-Shara', foreign minister; and Brigadier General Muhammad al-Khalij, head of the Air Force intelligence. Ash-

Shara' and Al-Khuli returned to Damascus while other members of the delegation remained in Moscow or traveled to Bulgaria and Geneva.

Support Reaffirmed for Any Positive Lebanese Move

JN030822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria and Lebanon Have Special and Unique Relations" *ATH-THAWRAH* says: The constant trait which has characterized Syrian-Lebanese relations throughout history is that these relations have been stronger than any others binding two neighboring countries or states which are dictated by specific needs and that may disappear at the emergence of the slighest difference on border demarcations or economic interest either of the two countries may have. In short, they are relations of a unique and special kind which can be established only between countries that have the same national interest. They are relations dictated by the two countries' national interests and defined by the same future to which the two countries' people aspire.

From the premise of this objective understanding of the relations and bonds which exist between Lebanon and Syria, Syria has always been Lebanon's twin in the same way that Lebanon too has always been Syria's twin. In light of this unique relationship and these special bonds, it is natural that anything that harms Lebanon's national interests, its territorial integrity, independence, sovereignty, and Arab affiliation will also harm Syria and its national and pan-Arab interests. This makes Syria and the Lebanese people confront any harm to ward off any dangers which Lebanon may face.

It is no secret if one reaffirms that thanks to these special relations all the enemy conspiracies and schemes seeking to partition Lebanon and its people, confiscate its independence and national decisionmaking, and eliminate its pan-Arab trend have been repulsed and aborted. Throughout history, these relations have been a great asset in the hands of Lebanon and its sons, safeguarding its independence, unity, and sovereignty. Had it not been for these relations and bonds, the conspiracy which started 10 years ago and which the enemy forces sought to crown with the invasion of Lebanon and the submission agreement would have made Lebanon become an Israeli protectorate and a bridgehead for U.S. imperialism. These special relations have demonstrated to all that Syria has been and will continue to be the one that guarantees Lebanon's independence, Arab affiliation, unity, sovereignty, stability, and tranquillity. The course of these relations since 1943 has proved this.

Syria, which exerted many efforts and grasped every opportunity to entrench these relations and maintain their unique and pan-Arab traits, will support any sincere and constructive Lebanese national effort that will inevitably serve these relations and will contribute to their progress in a manner that will make any conspiracy founder on the rock of these relations.

Damascus Notes Demonstrations, Arrests in Golan

JN011852 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Occupied Golan — The racist Zionist occupation forces have launched a large-scale arrest campaign among the Arab people in the Golan villages on charges of resisting occupation and possessing arms and explosives. Zionist military sources have admitted arresting 15 citizens from the Golan Heights following a recent demonstration in Majdal Shams. The demonstrators reiterated their rejection of the Israeli identity and their adherence to the Syrian Arab identity. Reports from the occupied territories said earlier that the demonstrators in occupied Majdal Shams raised Syrian flags and picture of leader President Hafiz al-Asad. They also shouted slogans against the occupation and in praise of Al-Asad's Syria.

Israeli Regional, International Roles Viewed

JN021302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, in the past few days, Israel has been bent on escalating tension in the region. This region cannot bear any more tension because the results of Israel's aggression against Arab countries, its occupation of Arab territory, its continuing policy of usurping the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and its crime of genocide against the Palestinians with the connivance and agreement of the United States, is a very serious situation in itself which warns of an explosion at any moment that may spread beyond the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

It is well known in the international arena that the situation in the Middle East is closely tied to the international situation and international relations. This connection is close enough to endanger the issue of war and peace in the world. Therefore, and at the present stage, the Israeli rampage and military provocations constitute playing with fire in front of a poweder keg.

The rulers of Israel may need propaganda material in the current election campaign in Israel. The rulers of the United States, or rather, President Ronald Reagan, may be in need of a real or glamorous achievement to be employed in the presidential election campaign to cover up for his misreable failure in the Lebanese arena. The two sides may have agreed to agitate the regional situation under the false umbrella called resisting terrorism, or under any other false umbrella. Such an agreement is not strange for the relations and cooperation between the United States and Israel. The black, aggressive history of these relations is full of evidence on the criminal connivance against security and peace in the region, and against the interests of the Arab masses.

The price of military adventures in the region and in the current state of affairs is a very high price. The aggressors will not have a picnic from which they come back with rewards or moral achievement for their aggression. The adventurers will not be able to specify or decide the extent of the reaction to and results of their adventures. It is no longer a secret to the world that the balances of power in the region are no longer those which allowed

the Israeli aggressors to roam about without censorship or control, and to commit all kinds of crimes without paying the price, in the absence of anyone to make them pay a dear price for violating the law and commiting the aggression.

In light of the present development of military technology there is no spot in Israel which cannot be reached, there are no secure borders, and there is no weapon without another equal or opposing weapon to it. Those who begin will bear the results of their stupidity.

No matter how far the rulers of the United States and Israel go in falsifying facts, creating differences, and finding problems to attract attention, world public opinion knows that the basic issue in the region is the issue of ending the U.S.-Israeli aggression against the Arabs, removing the results of the Israeli aggressive wars from Arab territory, and making Israel accept UN resolutions pertaining to withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, including Lebanese territory and restoring the usurped rights of the Palestinian Arab people to their owners. Israel will always be required to respect the principles embodied in the UN Charter, and to implement the resolutions of the international organization no matter how loud it raises its voice calling for fighting terrorism because the world knows today that Israel is itself an example of terrorism embodied.

U.S.-Israeli Practices Strengthen Syrian Position

JN291545 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1135 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Israel believes that its aggressive practices against Lebanon and the its people are capable either of rescuing it from the swamp of death in southern Lebanon or of hampering the Lebanese march of reconciliation. What is strange is not Israel's escalating aggression, but the Zionist leaders' claims that they are capable of altering Lebanon's nationalist trend, especially after all the cards on which Israel wagered have fallen. The Zionist leadership imagines that it can reverse history when it makes its withdrawal from Lebanon conditional on toppling any nationalist government that considers the liberation of southern Lebanon a trust held by every Lebanese citizen.

The Zionists have the right to make their plans and to decide the course which serves their intentions against Lebanon and the Arabs. However, the Israeli leaders forget that the other side, represented by Syria and its pan-Arab stands, has every right to confront and oppose this course as long as it considers its security closely linked with Lebanese security and as long as it leads the battle of the entire Arab nation against those who make both the homeland and the nation their target.

The goal of the plan designed by Moshe Arens and approved by the U.S. leadership is to distribute roles among the sides of agentry and aggression in order to impose a political and military siege on Syria and the Lebanese Government of national unity. We in this country — which is committed to its deeply-rooted ideology — are certain that this game will fall, because we understand it and have long experience in tackling such games and those behind them. When Shamir says he is determined to topple the nationalist government in Lebanon and will not allow Syria to build an equal force; when the United States declares through its secretary of state that Syria, which opposes U.S. plans, is a terrorist country that deserves to be punished; when Israel begins to practice terrorism against the Lebanese people; and when all of these indications become supporting factors for a methodical plan to be implemented gradually but openly, this plan can only be dealt with according to the prerequisites of self-defense for the homeland and Arabism.

Syria is aware of all these trends in the Israeli-U.S. alliance. This makes it more capable of adopting stands and creating a situation which will be capable of reversing the results. We in Syria are aware that the United States will not halt its aggressive activities because of its defeat in Lebanon. We are also aware that Israel has ambitions and plans, and that the two allies — the United States and Israel — are preparing forces and plans enabling them to keep the entire area in a state of continuous tension.

Aware of all this, we are convinced that both the United States and Israel are trying to tarnish Syria's prestige as a pan-Arab center of the Arab struggle by dragging it toward several battles in order to distract it from the decisive battle the Americans and the Zionists want to be the final battle in the Arab-Zionist conflict. Syria has adopted a special strategy that makes it the center of the Arab nation, a place which embodies all Arabs' aspirations and interests. In doing this, Syria does not belittle the strength of its enemies. This further convinces us that the aggressors are trying to weaken us and are using provocations and practices with blatant objectives and intentions in an effort to change reality.

The leader of our march, struggler Hafiz al-Asad, has repeatedly affirmed that we are resolved to confrontation. However, we will not leave the choice to our enemies. The decision for war or peace in the region will only be an Arab decision, and we will reject U.S. efforts to impose its decision on us. Furthermore, as long as Israel continues to wage aggression and reject international legitimacy, our decision will be a fateful one. We will not permit Israel to impose what it wants on us or to reject what it wants. Those who have legal rights are the ones who should make the decisions until their rights are achieved and their will is considered — as long as this will is supported by the right to defend existence and destiny.

Scientists Expelled From USSR; Katzir Detained

TA031219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The four Israeli scientists expelled [gorshu] from the Soviet Union reached Vienna last night. It turns out that the four, who participated in the biochemistry conference attended by Professor Efrayim Katzir as well, are currently being handled by the Israeli Embassy staff in Vienna. Our correspondent Avraham Ven-Melekh tried to obtain the names of the four, but due to the sanctions imposed by the Foreign Ministry workers, a garbled and partial list was received. There is no information at the moment as to the reason for the expulsion.

Former President Prof Efrayim Katzir has said that he and his wife, Nina, were interrogated by the KGB in their office in Leningrad. He claimed that the questioning was harsh, and lasted approximately 90 minutes. The interrogators repeated their questions over and over, and wanted to know precisely whom the couple had met in the course of their visit to the Soviet Union, and what they had discussed. One of the interrogators spoke Hebrew.

Speaking at Paris airport, Professor Katzir reported that the KGB personnel confiscated Israeli gifts and coins. He explained that he and his wife went to the home of a Jewish family in Leningrad to give the family presents and a message from their relatives in Israel.

Shamir Denounces Arrest

TA021751 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1733 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Ashqelon, 2 Jul (ITIM) — "The detention and interrogation of former President Professor Efrayim Katzir by the Soviet Union KGB was wicked and we strongly denounce it," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this afternoon in a meeting with correspondents in Ashqelon.

In response to a question, the prime minister said he has no knowledge of the presense of arch-terrorist Carlos among the nine detainees from the Cypriot ship. If this were true, I would have known about it, the prime minister said.

Shamir Confers With U.S. Senator Mattingly

TA030607 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Jul 84 p 2

[Asher Wallfish report]

[Text] If Israel could boost its exports to the U.S. it could get by with less U.S. Government aid, and the result would surely improve relations between the two countries, Prime Minister Shamir said yesterday.

Shamir said this at a meeting in his office with U.S. Senator Mark Mattingly (Republican-Georgia), a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee on his first visit to Israel.

When Mattingly asked Shamir how ties between the two countries could be improved and where Shamir throught he might personally promote such an improvement, Shamir asked the senator to use his best efforts to get approval for Israeli requests concerning the proposed free-trade area.

Shamir said that Israel's exports to the U.S. are worth $1.5 billion, and hopes it can double that figure once free trade is inaugurated. Mattingly said he would undertake to work on behalf of the trade pact.

Shamir said: "We are absolutely satisfied with bilateral relations in all spheres. Relations between our two countries are better today than they ever were."

Further Reportage on Intercept of Cypriot Ferry

Release of Passengers Delayed

TA021322 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] According to our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel, the International Red Cross for technical reasons has delayed until tomorrow the transfer of the five passengers of the *Alisur Blanco* ferry. An announcement released this afternoon by Foreign Ministry spokesman Yosef 'Amihud stated that the IRC representatives met with the five detainees today.

Officials Deny Carlos Captured

TA021735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Israeli officials have firmly denied a London newspaper [*EVENING STANDARD*] report that the international terrorist Carlos is among the nine people that Israel is holding from the Cyprus to Beirut ferry *Alisur Blanco*. Five of the nine are to be taken to Lebanon tomorrow by the International Red Cross.

Five Passengers Released

TA030632 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0625 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Five of the passengers of the Cypriot ferry who were detained last weekend in Haifa port were transferred about half an hour ago to Lebanon through the Rosh Haniqra pass. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that the five were handed over to the International Red Cross [IRC], and that the IRC is currently accompanying them to their destinations in Lebanon.

Knesset Committee Briefed on POW Exchange, Ferry

TA031053 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1025 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Today, the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee heard a report from IDF officers on the bombing of the terrorist base on Rabbit Island near Tripoli, and the transport of the Cypriot ferry to the port of Haifa.

The committee members were told that there is a close link between the two operations, that both were carried out following intelligence information, and that both were intended to prevent terrorist operations planned to take place from the sea.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens told the committee that he regrets the fact that some people have insinuated that the exchange of prisoners with Syria stemmed from election considerations. Attorney Shmu'el Tamir also said in this context that it is not entirely clear which side the release of the prisoners could have aided.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that the Alignment members of the committee — Hayim Bar-Lev and Victor Shemtov — praised those responsible for the exchange, and dismissed the speculation on election considerations.

Navy Commander on Maritime Threat, Cypriot Ferry

TA031020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Navy Commander Ze'ev Almog has said that the terrorists are reorganizing for naval activity, training fighters and equipping themselves with many more arms than they possessed prior to the Lebanon war. He noted that bringing the Cypriot ferry to the Israeli port was legitimized by international maritime law.

Speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the Navy commander pointed out that he has a document written by the Military Advocate General on the matter. Rear Admiral Almog said that the most real naval threat to Israel comes from Libya and Syria, which have many naval vessels with weapons systems of improved quality.

Further Comment

TA031050 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Bringing the Cypriot ferry to Israel was done in light of the fact that there were firm grounds to suspect that terrorist elements were on board. This was stated today by Navy Commander Rear Admiral Ze'ev Almog. Interviewed by our military correspondent Doron Rosenblum, Almog said that the operation is justified by international maritime law, and is described as self-defense. In regard to the attack on Rabbit Island near Tripoli, he said that that operation prevented a planned naval assualt against us.

Chemical Products Reach USSR Through Romania

TA030828 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Avraham Tzohar report]

[Text] Romania has been transferring chemicals it has purchased in Israel to the Soviet Union for use by the Soviet military industries in the manufacture of explosives. This was reported to *HA'ARETZ* by an Israeli businessman who is well versed in trade with Romania, and who has recently been on an Israeli trade delegation headed by Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat which visited Romania in a bid to promote commercial ties.

As we have been informed, Israel imports to Romania nitric potassium, among other products, from the government-run "Fertilizers and Chemicals" company. This product is the raw material for making explosives. The Romanians have never concealed the fact that the shiploads arriving from Israel are being sent directly to Soviet destinations, evidently in return for a handsome profit. It is probably "inconvenient" for the Soviet Union to purchase these products directly from the Israeli plants, and they are prepared to pay for the commission the Romanians demand in return for the middleman services.

The director of the Industry and Commerce Ministry's Chemical and Mineral Division, Yiga'el Ehrlich, confirmed a *HA'ARETZ* question about Israeli exports of nitric potassium to Romania, which can be used to manufacture explosives.

He claimed that Israel does not know what the Romanians actually do with the chemical or whether they transfer it to the Soviet Union, but it would be reasonable to assume that the chemical is being used to produce chemical fertilizers.

HA'ARETZ notes that Israel sells Romania approximately $1 million worth of chemicals per year, particularly nitric potassium and all sorts of phosphates. According to unconfirmed reports there are local experts and Soviet employees in Romanian industrial laboratories who try to find profitable ways to purify and extract uranium from these phosphates.

According to the reports, scientists from Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba have discovered a profitable way to produce commercial quantities of uranium from the phosphate beds in the Negev, but it is not clear whether this process is being implemented for commercial production.

Sri Lanka President Confirms Aid Requests

TA031023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] The president of Sri Lanka, Junius Jayewardene, has gone back on his earlier statements, and has now confirmed that his government indeed asked Israel for help in combating the Tamil underground. He firmly denied rumors that there are ties with the Mosad already, but confirmed that an Israeli representation is currently being readied in the capital of Colombo, inside the U.S. Embassy. The moment the place is finished, we will see what the Israelis can do for us.

The president of Sri Lanka noted that the intention is to ask Israeli experts to collect intelligence information on the Tamil terrorists.

He also confirmed having commissioned mercenaries from Great Britain to handle the matter, after the United States and Britain had turned down an official request to help the Sri Lankan Army and train it.

IDF Quells Sidon Gang War; 9 Residents Killed

TA021756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpts] During an exchange of fire in the center of Sidon this afternoon, 9 residents were killed and at least 14 wounded. An initial investigation of the incident indicates that this was not a terrorist act but an incident involving local gang rivalries. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports:

[Begin recording] The details are not yet absolutely clear and the number of casualties may still be higher because people who lay bleeding in the town's streets were taken to hospitals in private cars. Four armed people took control of a Mercedes car at the entrance to the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp, and raced with it toward the town's center while firing automatic weapons in all directions.

Hearing the shots, IDF and army of southern Lebanon forces rushed to the town's Sand Square. The Mercedes began to race away from the square and the car's passengers later fled on foot into the town's narrow alleys.

To repeat, an initial investigation indicates that this incident occurred against the background of local gang rivalries, in typical Lebanese style. The security forces imposed a blockade [seger] and searches are continuing. IDF officers made it clear to the leaders of the various factions in Sidon that as long as quiet in Sidon is maintained, these leaders can run affairs on their own. However, when blood begins to be spilled, the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon will do their utmost to prevent this. [end recording]

UNRWA Slows Sidon Work, Fears IDF Withdrawal

TA030649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] In the last few weeks some UNRWA workers were attacked in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah refugee camps near Sidon. A slowdown of the organization's activities provides the background to this attack. A report prepared by the organization and published this week expresses great concern about the preparations made by the IDF to withdraw from the area. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports from the north:

[Begin recording] The wild shooting in Sidon yesterday and the bloodbath resulting from it are only a mild prologue to the events which will occur in this city when the IDF leaves it. This is what I was told yesterday by one of the UNRWA officials in southern Lebanon. An UNRWA commission published a report in London this week which states clearly that as soon as the IDF leaves Sidon, there will be a massacre in the city — genocide, as the report terms it. In Sidon there is a very delicate balance between Palestinians and Christians, Sunnis, and Shi'ites. The report states that only the IDF's military presence stops mutual killings on an alarming scale.

Israeli sources reacted to the findings of the report, saying that they are doubtlessly right. They added, however, that this is one of the central problems worrying all the people who are considering a new deployment on any line south of Sidon. One of the solutions suggested in the past concerns a UNIFIL force which will police the refugee camps. However, at this stage it does not look as if the countries which contribute soldiers to the force are ready to take up a mission which is a dead end road. Due to serious budget difficulties, UNRWA cut down its activities in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp by 50 percent. Clinics have been closed, budgets cut, and the food supply halted almost completely. The inhabitants of the camp, who were accustomed to generous aid, reacted with violence against the UNRWA workers.

Sources in Israel said that Israel has invested enormous sums of money for the rehabilitation of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. We will not be able to finance UNRWA's activities from our budget. This is a bottomless pit. The sources in Jerusalem emphasize that it is about time that the Arab oil states become involved in this mission. [end recording]

Egypt Returns Fishermen; No Charges Filed

TA021849 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1750 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Elat, 2 Jul - (ITIM) — The three Elat fishermen whose boat was swept to the Egyptian coast were returned to Israel by Egypt at the Tabah border crossing at 0900 today.

Upon their return to Elat, the fishermen said that due to an engine failure on their boat on Saturday, a northern wind swept them to the Egyptian coast near Ra's al-Himara, 30 km south of Tabah.

The three men stayed there for 24 hours until they were discovered by the Egyptian Coast Guard and were then taken to the An-Nuwaybi' police.

The fishermen were returned to Israel without being tried or fined for penetrating Egyptian territory.

Illegal Entry Into Egypt at Tabah Not Prosecuted

TA030835 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Jul 84 p 8

[Eytan Rabin report]

[Text] To this very day the Elat police have not tried any Israeli citizen who illegally crossed the border into Egypt. This emerges from an investigation carried out by *HA'ARETZ*.

The investigation shows that there were dozens of instances where fishermen were inadvertently swept into Egyptian territorial waters, some of whom were taken ashore and detained. Most of the Israelis were released a day or two later and returned to Elat. In none of these cases did the police submit charge sheets against the people who crossed the border, on land or by sea. The commander of the Elat police yesterday commented on this and said that the police examine each case individually. He said that there was no evidence that the people had committed a felony or intended to do so.

HA'ARETZ notes that the Egyptians take a grave view of Israelis crossing the border at Tabah, and that they emphasized their view of the matter just recently. At the same time, it should be pointed out that the three Israelis who disappeared 2 days ago were found safe and sound in Egyptian territory and were returned to Elat yesterday through the Tabah border crossing.

Segev Sees Need for Amended Positions on PLO

TA030944 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Jul 84 p 12

[Shmu'el Segev commentary: "Preparing in the PLO"]

[Text] French president Francois Mitterrand's upcoming visit to Jordan and his scheduled meetings with King Husayn have again turned attention to the issue of France's ties with the PLO and its positions regarding the Palestinian issue.

The French president is expected in Amman next Monday for a 3-day visit. At first, Jerusalem had hoped that Mitterrand would take advantage of his stay in the region to make another visit to Israel. However, fearing that the visit might be construed as intervention in the 11th Knesset election campaign and be seen as a demonstration of support for the "Alignment," it was decided to reject this notion outright. Mitterrand preferred to wait until after 23 July to invite whoever is elected prime minister of Israel on an official visit to Paris. Menahem Begin had tried on a number of occasions to obtain an invitation for an official visit to France, but to no avail. Yitzhaq Shamir, too, has not been invited officially as prime minister, despite the recent improvement in France-Israeli ties.

The visit to Jordan has aroused great interest in Jerusalem, because it proves again that France is preparing for a resumption of political momentum in the region after the elections in Israel and the United States. There is even greater interest because of Yasir 'Arafat's "coincidental" visit to Amman on the same days the French president will be there. The PLO leader is expected to convene the "Supreme Palestine Council for Educational Affairs," and Palestinian bodies have been trying to arrange a meeting between him and Mitterrand. Yet French circles contend that so far no arrangements have been made for such a meeting, and that it is doubtful the French president would agree to in Jordan what he has avoided doing in Paris.

Ever since they were expelled from Beirut in August 1982, the terrorist leaders have been trying to bolster their international standing, seeking public meetings with the leaders of the European Community. However, despite the enthusiastic welcomes 'Arafat has been accorded in Athens and Madrid, President Mitterrand has refused to see the PLO leader in Paris. France believes that 'Arafat is no longer the "inalienable leader" of the Palestinian people, and although it will not close the PLO offices in Paris, it is no longer prepared to base its Palestinian policy solely on the PLO.

'Arafat will arrive in Amman at the end of this week after a partial reconciliation in Aden with some terrorist leaders affiliated with the PLO. Despite unceasing efforts by the Soviet Union, Algeria, and Saudi Arabia, President al-Asad has rejected making peace with 'Arafat, and has forbidden the terrorist organizations that are dependent on him to again recognize 'Arafat's leadership. Thus, not only does the As-Sa'iqah organization, affiliated with the Syrian Ba'th Party, refuse to recognize 'Arafat's authority and continue to demand his overthrow, but so do Ahmad Jibril's organization and the Fatah rebels under Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha].

On the other hand, through the mediation of Algeria and the PDRY, 'Arafat has made peace with the two factions of the Democratic Front headed by George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah, as well as with the leaders of the Palestinian Communist Party.

In return for the latter's recognition of his leadership, 'Arafat has agreed to establish a "collective leadership" that will bring about institutional changes in the terrorist leadership. Thus, for instance, Habash and Hawatimah will be appointed aides to the PLO leader, and their followers will be granted broader representation in the Palestinian establishment.

In addition to the PLO Executive Council, where Fatah enjoys an absolute majority, a mini-secretariat will also be set up, in which the leaders of the various Palestinian organizations will be represented.

The PLO "center" which had previously been appointed by the Executive Council will from now on be elected by the PNC which serves as a kind of "constituent assembly" and is recognized as the supreme legislative authority of the Palestinian establishment.

The partial reconciliation among the terrorist ranks, like the expected institutional changes in the Palestinian establishment, also constitute part of the preparation for the Israeli elections.

'Arafat believes that after these elections, the United States and Europe will resume their efforts to solve the problem of the West Bank and Gaza Strip — hence the tendency now to convene the PNC in Algeria in September to finalize positions on the various proposed solutions for the Palestinian problem.

The date was set for after the Israeli election and the establishment of a new Israeli government, but before the U.S. presidential election, the assumption being that Washington will continue to adhere to the "Reagan Plan," which is why the terrorist leadership should find the proper formula to bridge the gaps between the Fes Arab summit resolutions and the U.S. proposals.

The new terrorist readiness makes it incumbent on both the Likud and the Alignment to consolidate clear-cut positions on the Palestinian issue. Due to the terrorists' absolute refusal to stop terrorist activity and seek a political solution to the crisis through the Arab countries, the two large parties were able to formulate platforms that would not have stood the test of implementation.

Yet now there are indications that the PLO is ready to seek a political solution through the Jordanian Government. Not only the Alignment, but primarily the Likud, must now provide a clear answer to that eventuality.

Goren on Jewish-Arab Relations in Territories
TA291735 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jun 84 p 21

[Interview with the coordinator of activities in Judaea and Samaria, Shmu'el Goren, by Yosef Tzuri'el: "Judaea and Samaria — The Arabs Are Starting To Sober Up"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: The activities of the Jewish underground have cast a shadow over Jewish-Arab relations in the territory beyond the Green Line. How much has this damaged the delicate fabric of these relations, if one can characterize them as such?

Answer: From what I have heard and from my impressions in the field, the activities of the underground have not caused any damage — and certainly no severe damage — to Jewish-Arab relations beyond the Green Line. The prevailing view in many Arab circles — that the Israeli Government acts according to the law and that law and order prevails — was further strengthened by the manner in which security elements treated the suspects. Subsequently, it seems the main problem lies within the Jewish population, both within the borders of Israel and beyond them. This, then, is no longer within the realm of Jewish-Arab relations.

Question: If the activities of the underground have not severely affected relations between Jews and Arabs, they apparently are continuing to cooperate with one another. Could you provide more details on this?

Answer: There is extensive activity in the area, part of which is brought to my attention and part of which is not; all of this, however, is evidence of local cooperation between Jews and Arabs. I have with me a letter from the head of a Jewish local council representing Jewish settlements, in which he asks my approval for projects he is planning to be executed with the Arabs' cooperation. I intend to tell him that he will receive both my approval and my assistance.

Another example that comes to mind in this context is the excellent steps already being taken toward cooperation in the fields of water purification and drainage of sewage water in some places in Judaea and Samaria. I would also like to point to the fact that while Israelis are occupied with the Jewish underground, Arab kindergarten teachers visited a Jewish settlement and in everyone's opinion, the visit was successful.

Question: Your statements indicate that the situation in some areas beyond the Green Line is idyllic. Is this characterization not exaggerated?

Answer: Don't misunderstand me. The situation I have depicted is not idyllic. I am not claiming that problems do not exist. All I want to say is that daily life has its effect, for better or worse. It is a fact that Arabs live in this area. Jews live there as well, and it is impossible to disregard them. There is simply no choice but to live together as neighbors.

Question: In addition to the fact that both live in the same area, do you not attribute the relative calm there to a feeling of frustration by the local Arabs?

Answer: I would not call it frustration. I would call it sobering up. This is reflected in the tempering of their extremist attitude toward the Israeli Government and everything it symbolizes in the area. This situation is a result of four factors: 1) the destruction of the PLO infrastructure in the Lebanese war; 2) the current situation of the PLO following its dispersion and disintegration; 3) the rivalry within the Arab world which, for Arabs of the territories, means that there is no one on which they can rely; and 4) Israel's cementing its hold on the area.

Question: Do Arab public figures also point to these factors in their talks with you?

Answer: Not in this order nor worded as such, but I do hear it from various people in various places. We have now reached a situation in which almost no one refuses to talk with us. There is more openness on their part; there are almost no boycotts. I would even say that the dialogue between us is fruitful. Both sides listen to one another, at least on matters concerning daily life. That is not much, but it is something.

Question: Given the current situation, how would you define the actual influence of the PLO?

Answer: The PLO employed two principal tools in the territories: money and intimidation. Today there is less money and less intimidation. As a result, more people and more circles today no longer see this organization as the embodiment of their aspirations. They are talking about the immorality and financial corruption of the PLO leadership. They strongly doubt its ability to represent their cause truthfully.

Question: Does this picture also apply to the younger generation, to students?

Answer: There we have a difficult problem, and also a pitfall from which it would be difficult to escape. I had the opportunity to talk with the president of one of the colleges. We discussed my visiting the university, and I could see that he was uncomfortable with this prospect. He understood that if I visited, he would encounter problems with both lecturers and students. It is not that simple. All this stems from the lecturers and students being split into distinct groups supporting different PLO factions, which manifests itself in the form of violent incidents and conflagrations.

Question: Do you think that it is possible to do something to reduce the younger generation's hostility toward Israel?

Answer: Something could have been done if the youngsters themselves were not divided to such an extent, and subject to the changing influences of the PLO factions. However, one need not despair. Time has an important role to play in this area.

Question: Jordan has been meddling, and continues to meddle, in the affairs of Judaea and Samaria, and it has been quite successful in this respect. Does this trouble Israel? Does it help it?

Answer: The key here is the opinion prevailing among the Arabs living in Judaea and Samaria that Jordan is an element that cannot be ignored, neither in normal times nor — and more

importantly — in the course of political negotiations. This opinion has practical manifestations such as financial aid, distribution of posts and granting of privileges. Israel does not encourage or discourage this, as long as Jordan's activity does not interfere with its vital interests.

Question: The mayors of large towns were dismissed for political and security reasons, and the municipalities have been run by Israeli appointees in recent months. Does this state of affairs serve Israel's interests?

Answer: If I said that this situation is healthy for both us and the Arabs, I would not be telling the truth. We wanted, and still want, local mayors instead of the appointed ones. We talked with all the candidates whom everyone agrees are suited for the job. They demonstrated the desire to assume the responsibilities involved. However, there are obstacles that do not depend upon us or the candidates. I still hope that this problem will be resolved very soon.

[Text] Question: Would it be correct to say that the main obstacle lies in the vicinity of the PLO and Jordan?

Answer: More or less.

Question: Once every few years, a proposal to change the structure of the Israeli Administration in the territories is broached. What is currently under discussion?

Answer: I think that changing the structure will not determine the attitude of the Arab population toward the Israeli Administration. A structural change could only slightly alter — for better or worse — the services that are provided. It is a fact that between the 6-day war and 1982, several attempts were made to alter the structure but nothing has basically changed.

Question: Moshe Dayan, in his role as defence minister, said that he did not like the expression "an enlightened military government" because it has an inherent contradiction. Do you share his opinion?

Answer: I am aware of the contradiction in this expression. Witness the difficulties we are forever experiencing in our contacts with the local Arabs.

Question: At first, the area village leagues created illusions or hopes, but over the last 3 years their very existence has triggered public arguments on both sides of the Green Line. What is your opinion?

Answer: We are known for taking extreme positions. We have the tendency of looking for quick solutions to problems, and when we face difficulties we easily fall into despair. In my opinion, the village leagues are a municipal-agricultural tool that should cope with the problems of a rural population, mainly in the fields of agricultural production, roads, electricity, water, sewage, education and health. There is no room — at least not at this stage — for turning them into a political tool. They do not need this, and it could be harmful to us.

Question: Would holding municipal elections, along the lines of those held in 1976, be "political"?

Answer: That depends on what you consider "politics". I think that if we hold elections shortly, in the framework you mentioned, we would help the PLO representatives to regain control of the Arab population. On the other hand, if elections are held at a later and more appropriate time, and in accordance with the Jordanian formula, there is a chance that the results will be different — in that people who will want the job, and are capable of it, may be elected.

Question: The demolition of houses as an immediate punishment for terrorist acts has always aroused arguments within Israel and among the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria. What is the current policy?

Answer: The issue of demolishing houses has had its ups and downs. Currently, the policy is to minimize the usage of this measure as much as possible, ordering the demolition or sealing off of a house in only the most severe cases.

Question: Does this policy stem from the conclusion that this type of punishment does not act as a deterrent, or is there also a moral consideration?

Answer: I share the opinion of the defense minister that this punishment is not an especially effective deterrent, but there is also the other consideration of punishing an entire family for a deed committed by one son.

Burg Says Security Requires Massive Settlement

TA021813 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1746 GMT 2 Jul 84

["Announcement by the Interior Ministry's Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem [no date as received] — Massive settlement in Judaea and Samaria is a security need to ensure Israel's existence, and despite the economic difficulties all funds necessary should be allocated for this.

This was said today by Interior Minister Yosef Burg during a visit to Gush 'Ezyon and the Hebron Hills Regional Council.

Dr Burg declared that the Egyptians' withdrawal from the autonomy talks did not contribute to a continuation of the peace process, and called for the resumption of these talks as soon as possible.

While touring Qiryat Arba', the minister said that both Hebron and Qiryat Arba' should be built by relying on understanding and good-neighborly relations among the various segments of population there.

Burg said that despite the tragic events and memories the Jews have concerning Hebron, we should not forget the years of Jewish-Arab coexistence in the area and do everything possible to maintain this coexistence in the future as well.

Five Wounded in Bethlehem Border Incident

TA030919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Five Arab inhabitants, including a girl, were slightly wounded from border policemen's shots this morning near Rachel's Tomb in Bethlehem. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this morning a border police roadblock stopped three buses carrying Arab travelers, demanding that the passengers get out for identification. The youths claimed that the border policemen treated them rudely and violently. A squabble erupted, and the people manning the roadblock fired shots in order to disperse the crowd. At first they shot in the air, and then toward the ground, at the feet of the youths. Security sources told our correspondent that from an initial debriefing it appears that the people manning the roadblock followed directions and regulations.

Tax Collection, Import Revenues Decline

TA030609 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Jul 84 p 2

[Economic affairs correspondent Avi Temkin report]

[Text] Despite Finance Ministry hopes for an improvement in tax collection, revenue continued to fall last month. The government collected IS139.5 billion in June, 16 percent less than in June 1983.

The fall in tax revenue during the last months has been one of the causes of the injection of large sums of money into the economy, and has neutralized much of the drop in government expenditure in the first months of the fiscal year.

The Treasury figures published yesterday show that last month, the income-tax authorities collected only IS81 billion, a 16 percent drop relative to June 1983.

The Treasury collected IS32.4 billion in Value Added Tax [VAT]. According to the ministry, taking into account that VAT is transferred to the ministry every month instead of every two months as it was last year, the collection for June showed a 12 percent increase in real terms over June 1983.

The large drop in imports was reflected last month in an 18 percent drop in revenue from customs and import taxes. The government collected IS15.5 billion from these taxes.

The ministry stressed that the figures show that the level of imports is very low as compared with last year. According to its figures, the level of imports was 20 percent lower than in May, while in items like television sets, there was a 45 percent drop relative to June 1983.

Knesset Approves Law To Protect Public Savings

TA021754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Following a second and third reading in the Plenum this evening, the Knesset unanimously approved a law guaranteeing the public's savings. All factions participating in the voting, primarily the Likud and the Alignment, supported the law. The Alignment, HADASH, and Shinuy factions raised some reservations about this law, none of which passed. Only 25 Knesset members participated in the vote.

African Sports Council Head Calls for Olympic Boycott

EA301831 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Mr Henri Zongo has called on OAU member countries not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games, in which supporters of the apartheid policy and Britain will participate.

Mr Henri Zongo, Upper Voltan sports minister and president of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, made this call at a press conference this afternoon at the Sports and Physical Training Commission office.

Mr Henri Zongo said that he had come here representing the council to deliver this resolution passed by the council to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam to pass on to member countries in his capacity as OAU chairman and ensure that it finds acceptance and is implemented.

Preferential Trade Area Meeting Held in Harare

Obote Addresses Meeting

EA021054 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Excerpt] President Obote has forecast that with political will the newly-formed east and central African PTA [Preferential Trade Area] will definitely succeed. The president was speaking in Harare at the inauguration of the organization's operational phase. He described the PTA as an instrument of prosperity and economic independence of member states and political independence of Namibia and South Africa.

Dr Obote called on governments of member states to adopt appropriate measures to enable peasant farmers to produce and sell more to local markets and benefit from the wider market established by the launching of the PTA operational phase. He urged PTA member states to educate the peasant farmer that if he stays and works wherever he is and joins hands with neighbors, he will develop his small business into a big one. The federation and cooperation with neighbors, the president went on, will expand production and enable businessmen to reach PTA markets directly.

President Obote called for the arrest of the present situation where the young, bright, and energetic members of the rural community drift to towns. He said that such drifts adversely affects the economic rehabilitation of the masses and the supply of products required for meaningful trade among the PTA member states.

He also noted that the creation of the new and wider market will benefit trade unions in member states because it creates greater job opportunities and volume of goods available to union members and the rest of the population. In this regard, he called on trade union movements in member states to give their full support to the success of the terms of the PTA treaty.

Turning to various trade institutions in member states that [words indistinct], President Obote told the managers of such institutions that implementation of PTA terms will be evolutionary and constitutional. The present economic progress will not be interrupted by abrupt or arbitrary means and the new routes of trade will not disrupt the normal trend of trade or functions of society. We are taking things, he declared, as they are and walking through the old into the new walk. [as heard]

President Obote gave a brief account of the former East African Community aspirations and the final accord about its assets and liabilities to indicate that the success of the PTA treaty will depend on the political will and cooperation from and by all the states in the PTA.

The president sadly noted that due to the stubborn defying of OAU and UN resolution by racist South Africa and the USA's linkage of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the wars of Namibia and South Africa continue to flow to different directions.

We are attempting to reverse that trend. We must remain firm and persistent along the course we have charted for there is no alternative if we are to consolidate our independence.

Dr Obote called on African states not to be deceived by political propaganda that African's economic plight is due to peculiar weaknesses within Africans. He attributed Africa's economic plight to the unwillingness of the industrialized countries to accept new world economic order for the mutual benefit of all.

Mugabe, Others Speak

MB021255 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda arrived back home last night from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he attended the official launching of the operational phase of the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, which took place yesterday. Dr Kaunda was among five heads of state present at the meeting which was preceded by a Council of Minister's meeting.

President Kaunda was accompanied by members of the Central Committee Axon Soko and Reuben Kamanga; ministers of foreign affairs, Professor Lameck Goma; commerce and industry, Leonard Subulwu; and National Commission for Development Planning, Henry Meebelo. Other heads of state and governments were the Zimbabwean prime minister, also chairman of the PTA; President Daniel arap Moi; Milton Obote of Uganda; and President Siad Barre of Somalia. Other dignitaries at the meeting included Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana, the Ethiopian prime minister, several ministers from the PTA member-countries, Economic Commission for Africa Executive Secretary Professor Adebay Adedeji, and PTA Secretary General Bax Nomvete.

Dr Kaunda was met at the Lusaka airport by party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, State Secretary for Defense and Security Grey Zulu, members of the Central Committee, ministers, and several top party and government officials.

The leaders of Kenya, Uganda, and Zimbabwe have meanwhile attacked South Africa for ruling Namibia, destabilization of black-ruled southern African states, and for its internal policy. Mr Mugabe said the peace and development in the region are menaced by the aggressive posture and other criminal acts of sabotage sponsored by the Pretoria regime. Mr Moi said Africa was concerned by Pretoria's negative moves to stall independence for Namibia which South Africa rules in defiance of the United Nations resolution. He said independent Africa has given and will continue to give material support to SWAPO until Namibia is free, adding that she will never rest until independence, social justice, and freedom for all the people of South Africa, including the whites, are achieved.

President Obote declared that whatever the difficulties of today, Namibia, a former German territory, would be freed. President Obote declared that those assisting South Africa cannot turn back the tide of the conflict.

Speaking when he closed the PTA meeting, Mr Mugabe said Africa must reverse the divisive trend and put a complete halt once and for all to external meddling in its affairs. He said this can be done through greater understanding and interaction among nations. Mr Mugabe said he viewed the gathering in Harare as a positive manifestation of a collective commitment to the desire for regional cooperation. He said independent African countries went through a lot of agony in 1982 and 1983 in their attempt to meet as a fully representative continental body. He said they cannot afford the luxury of division any longer and although the untimely death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure has meant a further postponement of the OAU 1984 summit, for the sake of Africa the Organization for African Unity meeting must take place and it must succeed.

Mr Mugabe said it had become clear that the Pretoria regime, with the active collusion and support of various Western powers, had taken full advantage of the disunity and confusion among African states to carry out their propaganda campaign He said it seemed that South Africa was achieving some degree of success in its stratagems and this explained the willingness among some of the world's most respected leaders to look at apartheid as a minor aberation and other [word indistinct]. The Zimbabwe leader said it was only up to Africa herself to reverse this because nowhere else have external forces been so blatantly obvious in their devisive strategies than in Chad and western Sahara issues.

Nujoma, Mengistu on Developments in Southern Africa
EA022053 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The president of SWAPO of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma, has said that the new and dangerous phenomena in southern Africa are posing a considerable obstacle for freedom movements in the area, as well as SWAPO, which is struggling for the independence of Namibia.

This was stated in a message sent to the Ethiopian leader and current chairman of the OAU, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. The message was delivered to Comrade Mengistu by the SWAPO secretary for foreign relations, Comrade Peter Mueshihange.

After receiving the message, Comrade Mengistu held talks with Comrade Mueshihange in which he deplored the trend seen in certain quarters to give growing support to South Africa. Comrade Mengistu also urged SWAPO to remain vigilant and to struggle for the independence of Namibia.

Briefs

IDB Drought Aid— Jidda, June 25, SPA — The Islamic Development Bank [IDB] has signed a number of loan accords worth 49.7 million U.S. dollars with some African countries hit by drought including Niger, Upper Volta, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Guinea, Zambia and Chad. These agreements were signed during a recent tour made by a delegation of IDB to these countries. Upper Volta will receive a loan of 7.6 million dollars, Niger five million dollars, Senegal ten million dollars, Mali 11 million dollars, Mauritania six million dollars, Guinea two million, Zambia 1.3 million, and Chad receive 6.1 millions. The bank has allocated 50 million dollars for the program of extending aid to drought-hit African Sahel countries. [Text] [Riyadh SPA in English 1906 GMT 25 Jun 84 LD]

LIBYA

KUNA: Relations With PLO Being Reconsidered

LD021153 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1116 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Rabat 2 Jul (KUNA) — It was learned here today the Libyan leadership intends to reconsider its relations with the PLO leadership, specifically Yasir 'Arafat. Arab diplomatic sources informed the Rabat KUNA correspondent that the leadership held a number of meetings to assess its relations with all factions of the resistance movement, including the Fatah Movement.

These sources said there is agreement on the necessity to restore relations with the PLO and its machinery under 'Arafat's leadership. The same sources expect relations between the two leaderships will develop in the next few weeks.

Palestinian official sources welcome any contact with the Libyan leadership on the provision of noninterference in Palestinian affairs and respect for independence of Palestinian decisions, which does not cancel out coordination and consultations with most of the Arab forces.

Tripoli Reports Sudanese Rebel Army's Attacks

LD021347 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Sudanese People's Liberation Army confirms that its forces still control the town of Pibor, southern Sudan, captured 25 June. The Sudanese People's Liberation Army challenged the regime of the lackey Numayri to send foreign reporters to the town to confirm the truth about the revolutionary forces' control over it, and the falsehood of the lackey's claims that his forces have been able to drive away the forces of the People's Army.

It is worth pointing out that the Sudanese revolutionaries on 6 June attacked the town of Nasir, capital of Sobat district. The eastern part of the town was liberated, and about 300 soldiers of the regime of the lackey Numayri were either killed or captured. On 11 June, An-Nimr Battalion of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army attacked the town of (Fashla). It fell to the revolutionaries, and the attack resulted in the killing or capture of 300 soldiers of the lackey Numayri, and a number fled. On 25 June, Sudanese People's Liberation Army forces destroyed two tanks of the regime between the regions of Juba and Torit, which resulted in the killing of a large number of tanks' crews. On 26 June, revolutionaries of the Liberation Army downed an F-5 fighter aircraft when it tried to strafe Liberation Army positions.

MAURITANIA

Ould Minnih Leaves for 5-Day Visit to Beijing

AB021510 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left the capital last night for Beijing to start a 5-day official visit to the PRC. The visit falls within the framework of the fruitful cooperation existing between our two friendly countries.

Lt Col Ould Minnih is accompanied by El Mochtar Ould Haye, ambassador-director of the Asia and Middle East Division in the ministry, El Mostafa Ould Zein, adviser at the Sonimex [Societe Nationale d'Importation et d'Exportation],and an official of the Protocol Division.

ETHIOPIA

Provincial Party Formation Meetings Begin

EA031040 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Summary] Ethiopian Workers Party [EWP] formation meetings at provincial level stated today in all provinces where COPWE structures have been set up. In Addis Ababa EWP formation meetings are underway at various locations.

Further on Eritrean Guerrilla Groups Uniting

PM021307 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Jun 84 p 3

[*ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* correspondent report: "Eritrean Organizations Implement Jidda Agreement, Merge in Single United Political and Military Organization"]

[Excerpts] London — The three Eritrean organizations that carry the name the Eritrean Liberation Front — the Popular Liberation Forces, the Revolutionary Council, and the Revolutionary Committee — have held a series of meetings in Khartoum 18-23 June in order to implement the Jidda agreement to unite the three factions in one single organization through merging the three councils into one single council to be called the "National Council." This consists of 81 members who form the highest authority of the single organization. The three organizations have agreed on forming a higher committee to prepare for the National Council meeting. The committee consists of nine persons, including the heads of the three organizations, their deputies, and heads of military bureaus. The National Council is to meet on 12 December 1984.

It is expected that within the next 6 months practical steps to unite all the military, political, and popular organizations will be taken, according to a detailed plan already agreed upon. Both Sudan and Saudi Arabia have blessed this practical step after having exerted praiseworthy efforts in this regard.

'Uthman Salih Sabe, who led the delegation of the Popular Liberation Forces, said that the outcome of the Khartoum meetings was a brilliant achievement for the cause of the national liberation of Eritrea which has been impeded by a lack of unity in the Eritrean liberation struggle. He expressed confidence that the agreement will be implemented in full and hopes that agreement will be reached with the Popular Front. Sabe thanked the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Sudan for the sincere efforts they exerted in order to bring about success of the Jidda agreement. He urged the sisterly Arab states to support the agreement materially and morally, particularly in the present circumstances when the Eritrean revolution is facing a ferocious Ethiopian onslaught.

KENYA

President Orders 'Stiff Sentences' for Food Hoarders

EA021322 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Jul 84 p 1

[By Senda Wa Kwayera]

[Excerpt] President Moi directed the attorney-general last night to impose stiff sentences including imprisonment on hoarders of foodstuff.

Addressing a large crowd which met him at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport when he arrived from Harare, Zimbabwe, the president also cautioned leaders against making alarmist statements on Kenya's food situation.

Although the drought had seriously hit other parts of the country, he said, there was enough food to last the people until the next harvest.

He told the attorney-general, Mr Justice Matthew Muli: do not only impose heavy fines on hoarders, but you must ensure that anyone found hoarding foodstuffs is imprisoned.

The president was welcomed on arrival by a large contingent of leaders headed by Vice-President Mwai Kibaki.

Speaking in Kiswahili, the president said Kenya was advanced in technology and would participate fully when the PTA became effectively operational, adding that the launching of the PTA operational phase would provide many jobs for the people in the sub-region.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Interviews DFSS Chairman

EA022101 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Interview with Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, chairman of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, by unidentified Radio Halgan reporter; portions within quotation marks in English; date and place not specified — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ahmad] I stress, brothers and sisters, that Siad Barre is not telling the truth; he is deceiving himself; he wants to mislead and demoralize the Somali masses, which is impossible in a peoples' struggle. Siad Barre has not realized that our struggle is a struggle of the masses which will not end until it achieves its objective and "target." His claims are therefore lies to mislead you.

The opposition which it is claiming to have weakened and his lies broadcast by Radio Mogadishu and Hargeisa to the effect that members of the opposition fronts have surrendered, or that members of the opposition forces have returned to the country with their weapons, or that the opposition will collapse and that everybody will return to him as the father of the nation, are lies.

The Somali masses are engaged in a revolution, a struggle, a struggle of the masses against a fascist regime headed by Siad Barre, and until Siad Barre and his regime are overthrown and the Somali people regain their freedom, democracy, and dignity the struggle will continue and the opposition will not be weakened.

We tell Siad Barre and inform the Somali people and the world that during its 6-year struggle the DFSS is at its best today, both politically and militarily, and it is ready to reply to Siad Barre's lies with action by striking him a telling blow with assistance from other fraternal opposition groups led by the Somali National Movement [SNM] and the Somali people it is committed to save. We would also like to tell Siad Barre that the opposition he is claiming to have weakened — the two fronts, the Somali opposition,and all the Somali masses inside and outside the country — will soon be ready to come together and to unite fully in order to take the final steps toward getting rid of Siad Barre.

I would like to remind the Somali people that, as they must have heard from Radio Halgan, the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, which is the front that initiated the armed struggle on behalf of the Somali people, unconditionally resolved at its last congress to merge the opposition forces in order to expedite victory. In compliance with the resolution of the last DFSS congress, the organization's Central Committee at its recent session resolved unconditionally to unite the two fraternal organizations. We are confident that the other organization will respond "positively" to our call, that unity will be achieved soon, and Siad Barre will be answered with action. In case he does not understand the nature of the current war and struggle, let me say that the united opposition — the vanguard of the Somali masses — will overthrow Siad Barre by force of arms.

[Reporter] According to independent reports, "Mr Chairman," in an attempt to save itself, the Siad Barre regime received its latest foreign assistance from the apartheid regime, while a senior official of the Siad Barre regime recently held talks in Swaziland, at which it was agreed that the apartheid regime would provide the Siad regime with the weapons it had recently seized when it invaded southern Angola. In view of the cooperation said to be taking place between South Africa and Siad Barre, which includes giving it bases in certain regions of Somalia, what would you say to the Somali people and the world as the leader of one of the Somali opposition organizations, "Mr Chairman"?

[Ahmad] Actually, we have heard such reports, and they are true. They will astonish no one who knows Siad Barre and his merciless regime because Siad Barre and his regime regard the Somali people and soil as a cheap commodity that can be sold to whomever can afford the price.

They made contact with South Africa when Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Ali Samatar went to Swaziland on behalf of Siad Barre's regime and met the South African defense minister. An agreement was reached there under which South Africa would provide weapons to the perverse regime of Siad Barre, and Siad Barre would sell Somali soil to South Africa. In the past he sold it to Americans, imperialists, European countries, and reactionaries, but now he has in fact included even racists in his deals. This has actually taken place and the Somali people and the world should know this. Secondly, the man who has sold Somali soil to South Africa today in order to obtain weapons to enable him to continue ruling the country is not working and has never worked for the interests of Somalis. Even during the independence struggle he was against them, and when independence was finally achieved he usurped power and is now intending to sell the Somali people and soil to South Africa. Tomorrow, when we intensify the struggle he will want to sell the people and soil to Israel [as heard]. We know what he is and we should not be surprised by his actions. What is required is for we Somalis to take bold steps against him. His reason for bringing in the South Africans is first to get arms with which to oppress the Somali people and to defend himself against the Somali opposition forces. He will fail in this. His move is also aimed at undermining the countries in East and Central Africa, including Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Somalia. He aims to bring all these countries under South African apartheid subjugation. If Siad Barre believes this will save him he has in fact dug his own grave by entering into this agreement and we should therefore bury him quickly.

Siad Barre believes that what is taking place is a struggle and he intends to overcome this struggle by whatever means. Yes, truly it is a struggle and a struggle has a "principle" and objectives. You have to fight for people and for a country; fighting for selfish ends and motives is not part and parcel of the struggle. The struggle has continued over the past 6 years and is nearing its end. A struggle does not mean meeting in a field and then deciding to end (?your differences). The Somali masses should know that a struggle means "battles," where everyday there is battle in which one side loses. But in the final battle, victory belongs to the side which has been advocating justice and right, and a principle, and that is (?the voice of the majority), which is being represented by the front.

[Reporter] Mr Chairman, tell us in detail about the DFSS organization, of which you are the chairman, since there are reports that there is dissatisfaction within the organization. Siad's regime has spread propaganda that there is dissatisfaction and the Western foreign media also report it. Since you have led this organization for so long and you have "experience," what would you tell the Somali people on this issue?

[Ahmad] It is a good question and I thank you. We know what Siad Barre, the Western imperialists, and those who do not like our victories have reported of late or over the past few months. The Somali people know of it. We know what this regime has spread in broadcasts by the radio stations of the world, led by the BBC. We are aware of the baseless lies spread by Radio Mogadishu and Radio Hargeisa. This is not surprising. It is like the kicks of a dying horse. Siad is using propaganda and "psychological warfare." This is nothing but part of the war and struggle. Knowing full well that he is a liar, and hopes to benefit, I wish to tell the general public of Somalia that what Siad is saying is untrue. It is nothing but baseless lies which he thinks will help prolong his rule, but I think this will not be possible.

In the course of struggle — and struggle includes sacrifices of life and property — one comes across many obstacles which can be difficult for some people to surmount. Therefore it is possible for some people to have differences of opinion during such difficult periods. Others can argue on issues which some think is in the interest of the struggle. People are not sheep and people differ in their opinions. This is normal. There is nothing except normal differences of opinion within the DFSS organization.

If differences occur, they are always in the interests of the struggle. The majority will always prevail. The wishes of the fighters and of the general public will always prevail. A person can leave, two can resign from the struggle, leaders can be replaced, and others who were believed to be honest can be found to be treacherous; others can go to Siad. It is nothing but a means to strengthen the struggle.

Such differences only provide necessary "experience" for the organization. The front has achieved the know-how required to continue the war. The organization also has the Somali people and the other Somali opposition forces alongside it. Therefore the organization, as I said earlier, is at its best today, and if Siad does not know this he will soon know it from our actions.

[Reporter] Mr Chairman, you recently held the third DFSS Central Committee congress. Could you please tell us more about the outcome of that congress other than what we heard on the radio?

[Ahmad] Yes, indeed. In short, the front's Central Committee held its third session, and it debated the progress of the struggle, strategy, how to run the front politically, how to plan and implement decisive victory, and how to end opposition [as heard] and seize power from Siad Barre while remaining united. The session lasted for 10 days and all the necessary resolutions and advice needed to strengthen the struggle were achieved. The session ended in victory, and in a manner desired by the people and revolutionaries. We in the Central Committee are now ready to move to the battlefields and implemement the necessary steps.

[Reporter] Another question regarding the congress meeting; this particular question is of interest to the world at large. There is internal opposition to the Siad regime, led by your organization and by you; that is, the DFSS and the other national movement, the SNM. Have you given any significance to the unification of the opposition fronts; how do you view it, since this would provide a foundation for the struggle, the aim of which is to topple the Siad regime?

[Ahmad] Your question is very practical and timely. It is true that there are officially two liberation organizations who are engaged in the armed struggle; as you have mentioned they are the DFSS and the SNM. My view and personal feeling is that since the struggle commenced the DFSS believed that Somalis opposed to Siad's regime and the opposition organizations, who are being divided by Siad on tribal lines, should form a united front and confront the Siad Barre regime as a united force.

While taking into consideration the views of the DFSS with regard to unity, our recent meeting agreed unanimously that without further delay or conditions, the two organizations should unite and that unification would signal the final victory and the liberation of the Somalis. Our sister organzation, which will soon hold its annual general meeting — will hopefully endorse our agreement on the unity issue so that the two organizations will be united as soon as possible. The DFSS firmly believes that unconditional and rapid unification is in the interests of the Somali people. The DFSS believes and has believed in the "position" which has been its objective, namely that the unification of the opposition organization and the Somali people would liberate the people from the terrorist regime of Muhammad Siad Barre.

CHAD

Bardai on Goukouni's Trip to Ethiopia, Madagascar

AB020950 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Summary] Goukouni Oueddei, the comrade president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], and the members of his delegation returned home early on Saturday afternoon following an official visit to Madagascar.

"The active and militant solidarity between progressive and anti-imperialist states and forces in Africa is not merely words." In Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar, we had the opportunity to concretely and intensively experience this during the visit of the comrade president of GUNT and the members of his delegation.

"Before giving you the reportage on the head of state's visit to Madagascar, let me recall the stages of his journey from Bardai to Antananarivo and more precisely his stopover in Addis Ababa. The comrade president of GUNT, who arrived in the Ethiopian capital on 27 June, was received the following day at the presidential palace by President Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the current chairman of the OAU. The very fruitful and instructive discussion between the two statesman was very long since it lasted 3 hours. The talks centered on the diplomatic efforts undertaken since the failure of the Chadian national reconciliation conference of 9 January. During the discussions, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei reaffirmed GUNT's ever constructive position in favor of a dialogue between Chadians. For his part, the current chairman of the OAU expressed his complete readiness to help find a peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict within the framework of the pan-African organization."

"At noon on Thursday 28 June, the Chadian presidential delegation left the Ethiopian capital for Madagascar."

Briefs

New Belgian, Nigerian Ambassadors — The new Belgian ambassador to Chad, His Excellency (Dirf Lottens), and the new Nigerian ambassador to Chad, His Excellency Brigadier Samuel Olajide, this morning presented their credentials to President Hissein Habre at the Presidential Palace. [Excerpt] [Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 2 Jul 84 AB]

GABON

Upper Volta's Thomas Sankara Departs

AB021338 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Thomas Sankara has ended his visit to Gabon. The Upper Voltan head of state left Libreville this morning for Ouagadougou. He is expected to briefly stop over in Lagos to hold talks with his Nigerian counterpart, General Muhammadu Buhari.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Signs Ordinance Appointing Trade Commissioner

AB021353 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] A while ago the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic signed Ordinance No 84-143 which amends Ordinance No 83-187 of 1 November last year concerning the appointment of Executive Council members. In fact, this morning's ordinance bears on the appointment of a member of the Executive Council, namely, Citizen Lukusa Muengula who is nominated state commissioner for the Department of External Trade.

Article Two of the presidential ordinance announces that all earlier and contrary provisions to this present ordinance effective the date of its signing are repealed. Issued in Kinshasa, 2 July 1984.

Signed: Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

LIBERIA

Liberian Civilian Rule Referendum Scheduled 3 Jul

AB021230 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Monrovia, July 2 (AFP) — Liberians vote tomorrow in a national referendum to say yes or no to a draft new constitution that would return this country to civilian rule in January 1986.

The referendum, which has been delayed by five months, is expected to be followed by the lifting of the ban on political activities on July 26, the 137th anniversary of independence.

Parties will also be permitted to organize and register with the Special Elections Commission in preparation for general elections in October next year.

The ruling Military People's Redemption Council has declared Tuesday as a national holiday and has called on voters to turn out to exercise their constitutional right through the ballots.

For the [word indistinct] time in the history of this West African state, soldiers and paramilitary personnel will also be voting in the referendum and subsequent public elections after the 59-member Constitutional Advisory Assembly [word indistinct] the draft constitution.

However the Assembly said that soldiers, police, and security personnel could not form or join political parties.

Three weeks ago the People's Redemption Council decreed the Elections Commission could deny the registration of candidates or political parties whose members at any time have "engaged in activities or expressed converse and/or adverse ideological aims and objectives that are repugnant" to Liberia's Western-style republican form of government.

Observers here believed that the decree could likely prevent members of the banned People's Progressive Party (PPP) and the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), which share socialist orientation, from standing as candidates or registering political parties.

However, rejection by the Elections Commission can be appealed to the Supreme Court, and at a recent press conference Head of State Samuel Doe said the decree was not meant to create a one-party state.

Laws, decrees, or measures to create a one-party state are outlawed in the new draft constitution.

NIGER

Diouf Stops in Niamey, Discusses PRC, ROK Trips

AB021900 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf made a stopover in our country this morning. The Senegalese head of state, on his way to the PRC and the ROK, was met on arrival by General Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council [SMC] and the head of state; Major Toumba Aboubacar, the chief of staff of the Niger Armed Forces; and Ide Oumarou, our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. President Abdou Diouf, accompanied by his wife and several top-ranking Senegalese officials, was later greeted by Prime Minister Hamid Algabid, members of the SMC and the government, members of the diplomatic corps, and several officials of socioprofessional organizations. President Abdou Diouf, who later received the national press in the VIP lounge, stated the purpose of his visit to the PRC and to South Korea.

[Begin Diouf recording] I would like to take this opportunity to express my joy at being here in Niamey today by the side of my brother and friend, President Seyni Kountche, the president of the Republic of Niger. I am very happy to be able to meet him once again and to discuss with him all issues of common interest to us, especially bilateral and multilateral issues. And I am very satisfied to note we share the same views on all the topics we discussed. I will also take the opportunity to say that there is a permanent dialogue between President Seyni Kountche and myself as well as among our various collaborators. This visit is an example of this dialogue. Apart from that we already have telephone discussions and we exchange letters and envoys. This indicates that we have been in contact concerning the recent disturbing problems and we have expressed our readiness to tackle them in the same way. We have always joined forces in order to overcome the problems facing us, especially African ones. I need not stress our concern for the present state of the OAU and our impatience to see ECOWAS hold its meeting because we should have met at the level of ECOWAS at the end of May 1984.

After having said this and having paid a special tribute to the people of Niger on behalf of the Senegalese people and lauding the arrangements made by my brother and friend, President Seyni Kountche, for welcoming us here in Niamey, I would like to tell you that my visit to the PRC and the ROK is part of our policy of conserving and strengthening our existing bonds of friendship and also of making new ones. It also falls within the framework of our policy of consultations with friends that are far away and of strengthening these relations to further contribute to finding solutions to the world's major problems and also to expand the scope of these bonds of friendship to have the broadest cooperation possible.

During these two friendly and working visits, I would particularly want to try to strengthen and expand the bases of the cooperation between Senegal and the PRC and between Senegal and the ROK. This is my first visit to each of these countries. Some time ago, I received the PRC deputy prime minister with whom I held discussions. We already have far-reaching cooperation with the PRC. Our cooperation with the ROK is just beginning — we are at the beginning of a cooperation we hope will be multiform, fruitful, and positive for bothcountries. President Chon Tu-hwan paid an official visit to Senegal in (?June) 1982 and during the visit we established the political framework within which our common efforts were to fall in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the ROK and the Republic of Senegal. [end recording]

NIGERIA

U.S. Policy Toward Africa Termed 'Cynical'

AB021248 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Frank Egbuna: "Cynical American Policy Towards Black People"]

[Text] The United Nations Charter to which the United States subscribes includes such portions dealing with fundamental human rights. The United States, being an undisputed world power, also claims to be the bastion of democracy and defender of civil liberties and freedom for the free world. Nobody would question this claim if made in good conscience, but history rebukes this. It is a common knowledge that the United States has had more than two centuries of uneasiness with race relations. The American Civil War took its origin from the attempts to abolish slavery. Although the Federal Government won the battle, the war against race relations persists up till this moment.

The blacks, who made the country what it is today with their labor and sweat, are still battling for a right of acceptance as (?full) citizens of United States with equal opportunities as the whites in that country. The inevitable consequence of racial discrimination in that country today is the backwardness of Afro-Americans in all spheres of American life. It must be accepted though that some spirited efforts were made in the past to lighten the yoke of the blacks in that country. These efforts often ran into problems when it came to universal application of these policies. What we see today is that more than a century after the epoch's civil war which brought an end to slavery, the black man in America is regarded a little less than a second class citizen, his contributions to all facets of American life notwithstanding.

With such entrenched attitude at home, it is not surprising that successive United States administrations showed lukewarm attitude to the human tragedy in southern Africa. They were not wanting in criticizing this inhuman system of apartheid, but when the crunch came to sanctions against South Africa for her atrocities against humanity, the United States' true colors were shown. In concert with her allies they either cast abstentions or vetod the move at the UN Security Council. The American hypocrisy should not baffle anyone: If the blacks there are underprivileged and mostly live in ghettos, those who steer the American ship will not have the moral courage to castigate, let alone take a firm stand against the policy of human degradation in southern Africa. It has become fashionable in any presidential election year in the United States for presidential aspirants or their agents to embark on what looks like a reversal of American policy toward Africa to gain the votes of the blacks in that country. For example, when Jimmy Carter entered the White House, all hopes were raised that with the Afro-American ambassador, Andrew Young, having a reasonable say on African affairs, the Pretoria regime will soften its position and let go the struggling people of Namibia. In the end, the administration behaved the type like its predecessors, and nothing really changed in Africa.

In this presidential election year, during the anti-apartheid seminar recently in New York, the Afro-American aspirant, Jesse Jackson, severely criticized the Reagan administration's policy toward South Africa. Even Senator Edward Kennedy echoed the same. They all agreed that American policy toward Africa and southern Africa in particular, was cynical and insensitive. Both Jackson and Kennedy were right. The United States, as a matter of policy, adopts double standards when it suits her whims and caprices. For example, during the international upheaval in Poland, Washington resorted to economic boycott to protest the situation. Because of color consideration, the United States was equally agitated by what happened in Afghanistan. One would have expected a responsible and sincere administration to equally cast its weight in favor of more than 8 million blacks in South Africa who are virtually segregated and treated as refugees in their fatherland. That, it did not do. American hypocrisy became so naked that when the ANC was declared illegal by the Pretoria regime, Washington responded by increasing political, economic and military cooperation with the minority settler regime in South Africa.

One cannot agree more with Jesse Jackson when he attacked Reagan's policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria as a dual-faced strategy to win international acceptability for the Botha administration. These stocktakings by Jackson and Kennedy are very illuminating. They are all pointing to the uncharitableness of the United States toward African people in general.

Minister Discusses Foreign, Domestic Press Relations

AB022025 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government will resist any attempt by foreign press to tarnish the image of Nigeria. The minister of information, social development, youth, sports, and culture, Group Captain Emeka Omerua, stated this while addressing newsmen in Yola, Gongola State. Group Capt Omerua said Nigerian missions, especially in Europe and America, were doing their best to protect the good image of the country. He announced that all films entering the country would henceforth be screened by the Nigerian Films Census Board in a bid to stop the importation of indecent films. The minister said the crusade against indiscipline should also be extended to indecency in moral behavior and pornographic pictures being imported into the country.

On Decree No 4, Group Capt Omerua explained that the decree was promulgated to bring the press and the government together so that none of them could misquote the other. He said the Federal Government was trying to reactivate the Nigerian Press Council and the Nigerian Press Organization for this purpose. Group Capt Omerua stated that when this was achieved, there would be a cordial atmosphere between the press and the government.

ANGOLA

Bulgaria's Filipov Visits Benguela Province

MB021444 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 jul 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, left for Benguela Province yesterday as part of his visit to our country, which began on 29 June. At Beguela airport, the Bulgarian official, accompanied by Colonel Dino Mateus, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, was received by Kundi Payama, the provincial commissioner and chairman of the Military Council of the 3d politico-military region. In Benguela Province, Grisha Filipov took part in a rally held at 1 May square in the provincial capital and visited the Cavaco agrarian complex.

The day before yesterday, Col Dino Mateus, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of state security, on behalf of the Angolan party and state, stressed the importance of the visit by Grisha Filipov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

At a dinner given in honor of Grisha Filipov at Costa do Sol Hotel, Comrade Dino Mateus said that the visit permitted an exchange of views on international issues and on bilateral cooperation, which will contribute to strengthening the existing friendship and promoting the struggle for peace, liberty, and social progress of peoples. The Angolan official also expressed gratitude for the internationalist assistance provided to our country by Bulgaria in various fields of national reconstruction, particularly after the signing of the general agreement between the two countries providing for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. He also said that our present cooperation program demonstrates that the People's Republic of Angola and Bulgaria maintain a mutually advantageous cooperation based on constructive principles. Accordingly, he underlined the fruitful results in the field of cadre training, where Bulgaria has been providing considerable assistance in training medium- and high-level technicians and specialists in various fields.

He also examined the uneasy political and military situation in southern Africa, where the South African regime intransigently continues in not fulfilling its promises on withdrawing its troops from Angolan territory and in applying the UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

In turn, Grisha Filipov expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded his delegation and said his talks with our authorities were the result of the mutual need to exchange views and establish common viewpoints on bilateral and international problems of common interest. These contacts, he added, are decisive in consolidating and deepening our bilateral coperation in all fields, and he reaffirmed Bulgaria's desire to contribute to overcoming the problems inherited from colonialism and in achieving the recovery of the Angolan national economy for total economic independence.

Further on Visit

MB021639 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who has been in Angola since last Friday, today ends his official visit to our country. Yesterday, Grisha Filipov visited Benguela Province where he attended a mass rally held in 1 May square and visited the Cavaco agrarian complex unit. We recall that the day before yesterday he was honored with a dinner where he and Colonel Dino Mateus, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of state security, stressed the importance of the visit to strengthening the friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries. Still on the day before yesterday, the Bulgarian statesman and his delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of late President Agostinho Neto. They were received by the Angolan head of state and began talks with Angolan authorities which were scheduled to end this morning.

Meanwhile, Velichka Filipova, a member of the Bulgarian Communist Party, this morning visited the offices of the Angolan Women's Organization [OMA] and met with the OMA Executive Secretariat. Velichka Filipova expressed her solidarity with the Angolan women and stressed the 40 years of struggle of the Bulgarian women and people for social progress after 500 years of Turkish domination. Velichka Filipova hoped that Angolan women attain the same successes as Bulgarian women in their fight for the emancipation and stressed that world peace was needed for the harmonious development of all peoples.

In turn, Comrade Ruth Neto, national secretary of the OMA, briefly reviewed the participation of Angolan woman in the two national liberation wars and in the reconstruction of our country. She also expressed thanks for the solidarity by Velichka Filipova. We recall that Velichka Filipova was an antifacist militant, and she is a member of the Bulgarian Communist party and wife of the Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Savimbi Speech Upon Release of CSSR Hostages

MB021113 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Speech by UNITA Chairman Jonas Savimbi at the release of the Czechoslovak prisoners at Comandante Monteiro Stadium in Jamba on 22 June — recorded]

[Text] Companions in arms and compatriots: The time has finally come to return to the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic the citizens whom we have kept for 15 months against our will, their will, and the will of the Czechoslovak leaders. We would now like to salute Mr Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia. We would like to assure him that he is among friends, friends who occupy a different trench, but who aspire to the same liberty, the liberty of the peoples, and to social, material, and cultural well-being. [applause followed by slogans]

I would like to take the opportunity to state that it is our profound conviction, with regard to the historic conditions of Angola, that what is happening here is not a question of progressives against reactionaries, but purely a matter of civil war between Angolans. Moreover, the two superpowers, the USSR and the United States, can never overlook this conflict because Angola is a rich country which occupies a strategic position in the south Atlantic.

Due to that very reason, we believe that the MPLA will never be able to destroy UNITA, and we are not concerned about a military victory either. Thus we believe that the solution lies in direct negotiations between the MPLA and UNITA toward the creation of a government of national unity. This is the solution. [applause, followed by slogans]

Yesterday, when I spoke with a Czechoslovak citizen I stressed that if UNITA in its 18 years of struggle had relied purely on opportunism, it would have disappeared much in the same manner as the FNLA went up in smoke. However, since UNITA wages its fight based on principles and on the intransigent defense of the interests of the majority of the Angolan people, we not only go on struggling but we are now emerging as a force to be reckoned with, and we rightly aspire to the final victory of our struggle. [applause]

We would like peace to return to Angola tomorrow. We would like our compatriots in the MPLA to make the decision to hold talks with us tomorrow, and tomorrow there would be peace because we are ready. If we consider the suffering experienced by our people so far, if we consider the precarious nature of the African institutions and the chaotic situation of Africa's economy, we will realize that we are squandering the wealth of our people, we are squandering the Angolan soul, the soul which does not perish, i.e. our greatest wealth.

If we are forced to go on struggling I would like to guarantee you, compatriots and gentlemen of the press, that if the war should continue, we will be fighting in the streets of Luanda before the year is out. [applause, followed by slogans]

UNITA is not opposed to the socialist countries. Because of that, I have always refuted the statement that UNITA is a pro-Western movement. We are not. I have always denied that statement. We are a pro-Angolan movement, for the Angolans, to bring Angola to the world in a proud manner. [applause]

I would also like to point out that the departure of the Czechoslovak citizens does not represent a closed door, but rather an open window for the future. Let us keep in touch because the socialist community is involved in Angola, and it is our belief that the future of Angola will be solved through negotiations between the MPLA and UNITA. Let us hope that the CSSR will serve as an open window to that future which we all desire. [applause]

I would also like to praise the role played by President Mobutu Sese Seko, who always told us that the path to follow to put an end to the anxiety and uncertainty experienced by the Czechoslovak citizens would be through direct negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government. Here we are to bring to an end this sad odyssey.

I should also stress the role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], present at this ceremony. To all we would now like to say that we endorse your attitudes and that you will always find cooperation and understanding within UNITA, as long as UNITA's interests, the interests of the majority of our people, do not force us to take up a contrary attitude. We are here to defend those interests. [applause]

We would also like to tell the Czechoslovak citizens who are now free that we hope that they leave the day after tomorrow to be reunited with their families and that they forget this bad time. We humanly understand their concerns, their separation from their families, and we sincerely wish them courage to restart their lives among their loved ones and in their own country. One day, when peace returns to Angola, you may return for us all to cooperate toward the material and social progress of a peaceful country. [applause followed by slogans]

We would like to thank those present for the warmth which they lent to this ceremony. I am now going to invite a member of the ICRC and two Czechoslovak citizens to symbolically introduce us to Mr Svoboda so that we may effectively end this misunderstanding which I sincerely hope will turn into an open window for the future. [applause]

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel, Sankara Speak at State Banquet

Machel Speech

MB021516 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Speech by President Samora Machel at a state banquet in honor of Upper Voltan President Thomas Sankara in Maputo on 28 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Salvation Provisional Council of Upper Volta, distinguished members of the National Council of the Revolution of Upper Volta, distinguished members of the Upper Voltan Government, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a honor and a privilege for us to receive in this free land the supreme leader of Upper Volta, who represents a friendly and supportive people. The visit to our country of Your Excellency and the distinguished delegation that accompanies you constitutes unequivocal evidence of the links of friendship and fraternity that unite our two peoples. Your presence in this land washed by the Indian Ocean strengthens the great fraternity that unites the African peoples, despite the great geographic distance that separates us. Fraternity, friendship, and solidarity eliminate borders, known no barriers, and shorten distances. For us it is a great joy and satisfaction to receive in this Mozambican land a comrade in arms involved in the same struggle and with whom we share the same ideals of peace, democracy, freedom, and progress. That is why we say welcome to the People's Republic of Mozambique, liberated area of humankind. Feel in Mozambique as if you were in your own fatherland; feel at home.

Comrade President, distinguished visitors and guests, we feel extremely happy to have among ourselves a comrade at arms. We see you Comrade and Brother Sankara as an officer who has managed to rid himself of the elitist concept which transforms armies into instruments of oppression and has assumed the noble mission of embodying the profound aspirations of your people. Your image, Comrade President, symbolizes and inspires the new generation of officers determined to break the umbilical cord that tightens them to the former colonial metropolies and their decadent values that are foreign to African culture. With your rise to power, the Upper Voltan people have revived their hopes to be able to achieve their destiny and to build in that region of our continent a new and prosperous society free of exploitation of man by man. By proclaiming people's power, President Sankara and the movement that he leads have put into practice a new philosophy stating that the state must be an instrument in the service of the broad masses rather than a bureaucratized organization that only defends the interests of a minority. The flag of freedom, independence, and progress that has been raised in Upper Volta constitutes a living example that determined people with a correct political line and an enlightened leadership are always victorious. It is for this reason that our people identify themselves with and emotionally hail the 4 August revolution, which opens a totally new page in the history of the Upper Voltan people and creates yet another anti-imperialist trench in Africa.

The socialism that we have been building is the result of our own idiosyncrasies and realities as an African country, based on the universal principles of Marxism-Lenninism. Our development efforts, however, have been blocked by successive wars waged against us by imperialism.

The People's Republic of Mozambique, as a nonaligned, socialist African country, has always striven for peaceful solutions. However, we have often been forced to resort to the force of arms to impose peace on those who only knew the language of force. Our people have accepted countless sacrifices not only for their own liberation but also for the liberation of other fraternal peoples. Our people, who for the past 20 years have been living at war, need peace to dedicate all their efforts to the country's development and to eliminate famine, illiteracy, ignorance, and misery. It has been in the context of the struggle for peace which has always been the objective of our people that we signed the nonaggression and good neighborliness accord with the Republic of South Africa. The Nkomati Accord, signed on 16 March, has opened the path for a future of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness in the region and imposed respect for internationally established norms in relations among nations with different social and political systems. We are sure that this accord has opened prospects for a broad and mutually advantageous cooperation not only among the nations in the region, but also other countries of the international community. Since this accord defends Mozambique's independence and its revolutionary process, it constitutes a victory for the Mozambican people and consecration of our socialist policy of peace. Because we have prevented the spreading of the conflict that was emerging in our area and threatened to involve powers foreign to our region, the Nkomati Accord is a victory for the peace- and progress-loving forces. The accord establishes a modus vivendi and a relationship between two sovereign neighbors.

Our consistent combat in the struggle for peace is inseparable from our commitment to the sacred principles that have always guided our domestic and external policy, particularly concerning support of the just struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence.

With the same determination as ever we continue to be the secure ally of the South African people in their just struggle to eradicate apartheid and build a free and democratic society, a society in which all are citizens of the same nation and the color of the skin cannot be the criteria for granting citizenship. The ANC will continue to enjoy our unwavering political, diplomatic, and moral support. The struggle against apartheid is a struggle that involves the entire international community, which is aware and supports human personality and dignity.

The Namibian people want freedom and independence. They have been fighting for these for so many years and (?will not stop doing so) until the independent and free Namibian state comes into existence. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique expresses its solidarity with SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian peoples, and demands the immediate and unconditional application of UN Resolution 435. We reject any dilatory maneuvers designed to subject [condicionar] the independence of Namiba to the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola.

In Angola, we support the Angolan people and government under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party. The achievement of Angola's sovereignty is due to the blood of the martyrs who waged a relentless struggle against colonialism and racism and for true political and economic independence. We cannot accept any kind of blackmail against the People's Republic of Angola for the sake of satisfying certain interests which want Angola be be subjected again to oppression, exploitation, and the denial of its dignity.

The OAU, the fruit of a common experience of pain and suffering, still constitutes a precious and vital instrument for continental unity and also an indispensable instrument for the total liberation of Africa. It is imperative that we keep well and alive the principles and objectives of our charter so that we may implement our great dream of a completely free and prosperous Africa. Only our unity can frustrate the attempts by the enemies of Africa to destroy the OAU.

Comrade President, our continent, which has been divided by centuries of colonial domination, today still faces situations of conflict and war which have victimized men and women, young and old, who long for freedom, peace, and progress. It is a sacred duty of all peoples to prevent the continuation of bloodshed in our continent. Africa has suffered much already. It is imperative that we free our continent and make even greater sacrifices by eliminating the causes that provoke conflicts and striving for solutions which call for dialogue rather than confrontation among the African nations. The fratricidal struggle that is taking place in Chad is the concern of all Africans. It is a struggle fueled by powers that are strange to our continent. Chad is the fatherland of the Chadian people. Let us support national reconciliation on the basis of the OAU resolutions.

Morocco, in its obstinate refusal, continues the colonial occupation of the territory of Western Sahara, thus denying the most sacred right of people to freedom and independence. Morocco's fulfillment of Resolution 104 of the last OAU summit is a demand of all and to us the only viable alternative for achieving peace in that part of Africa and returning freedom and independence to the struggling people of Western Sahara.

In the Middle East, we are behind the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, which struggles to achieve a free and sovereign Palestinian state. As defenders of unity of nations, we are opposed to the division of Lebanon and demand the withdrawal of Israel from the Lebanese territory.

The escalation of the war between Iraq and Iran makes us vehemently appeal to the two belligerent parties to put an end to the fratricidal war in which they are involved and which threatens to spread.

We are also concerned with the prevailing conflict in Central America and the Carribean, and the imminence of intervention by forces that are foreign to the region, particularly in Nicaragua and El Salvador. We support the measures adopted by the Nicaraguan Government and the efforts being made by the Contadora Group to achieve peace in that troubled area of the Americas.

We extend our militant solidarity with the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, the legitimate representative of the Maubere people, which struggles against Indonesian occupation.

The present arms race has rendered the international situation even more critical at political, economic, and military levels. The threat of a world war is increasingly greater. We associate ourselves with the efforts being made by the socialist community in this struggle to prevent the outbreak of nuclear catastrophe. The People's Republic of Mozambique is for general complete disarmanent and for the establishment of a new international economic order. The triumph of this struggle will open the doors for progress and happiness of the entire humankind.

Comrade President, in this world marked by confrontations, interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and political and economic blackmail and pressure, it is imperative that we, the countries that are victim of this international arrangement, join our efforts and plant in our respective countries the tree of solidarity and cooperation for the benefit of our peoples.

Your visit takes place at a time when we are committed to fulfilling the main objectives outlined by the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress: the struggle against the armed bandits and famine.

Upper Volta, under your wise leadership, is committed to the struggle for socioeconomic reorganization and against nepotism and corruption and for the development and well-being of your people. Our beliefs and objectives therefore demand a closer relationship and a search for mechanisms that guarantee a fruitful cooperation between our peoples and governments. We are certain that your visit to our country, Comrade President, has laid the strong foundations for the fulfillment of our ideals of unity in action in combat.

Convinced that our unity and solidarity will from now on acquire a new dimension, I invite all present to join me in a toast to the health of Comrade President Thomas Sankara, the triumph of the revolutionary process in Upper Volta, the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our governments and peoples, the African unity, the triumph of peace and socialism. The struggle continues. Many thanks, visitors and guests. [applause]

Sankara Responds

MB020912 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Speech by Upper Voltan President Captain Thomas Sankara during banquet in his honor in Maputo on 30 Jun — recorded in French with passage by passage Portuguese translation]

[Excerpts] Comrade president, comrade militants of Frelimo, comrades (?of the people): We are very touched by the kind, warm, and militant words which Comrade President Samora Machel has spoken about the Upper Voltan people, their revolution, and their [words indistinct]. Comrade President, such words as have been said by you have great significance, because we are aware of your analytical capability and that is why we also are aware of [word indistinct] which may contain a revolutionary analysis such as yours.

Comrade President, I thank you for saluting the Upper Voltan revolution. It was indeed that revolution which allowed us to attain liberty on that historic night of 4 August 1983. It is that revolution which today allows the Upper Voltan people to walk with their heads held high, looking right in front of them to the destiny which they have chosen and no longer to the fatality [words indistinct].

It is that revolution which has allowed the Upper Voltan people to find once again their dignity, liberty, and valor. It is that revolution which has allowed us to unleash an attack against all form of domination and oppression.

The African Continent is pregnant with anxiety. This anxiety is felt from the north to the south and from the east to the west of Africa, through growing misery and suffering. We have our own organization, the OAU. It is our duty to place this organization at the disposal of the African popular masses, while preventing all types of manipulation. It is our duty to muffle all heads of state in the OAU who represent imperialism and are reactionaries.

The OAU must participate in the liberation of the Saharan fatherland. What is the point of the OAU's existence if a number of Africans must continue to suffer from barbarous forms of colonization? Morocco has answered the Saharan people with a wall.

Comrade President, we must multiply our demands and our initiatives so that Morocco will understand the Saharan people have had enough of their occupation. In doing so we are actually doing a favor to the Moroccan people so that they may not be forced to accept tomorrow the humiliation that lies in the fact that today Morocco refuses to embark on negotiations. No wall has ever been able to stop a just struggle. History gives us examples of that.

We also know that in Chad the people continue to pay for the struggle between two warring leaders who have not come to terms. For as long as imperialism may control the disposition of pawns, for as long as imperialism may control the disposition of the cards, the Chadian people will suffer. Due to that [words indistinct] to encourage the very noble efforts which our Comrade President Sassou-Nguesso is making toward bringing to the table those who today turn their backs on each other.

Comrade President, it is not to you that I shall disclose the pain caused by the anachronistic, barbarous, and cynical racism of your neighbor South Africa to the people of Africa and to humanity as a whole. You are aware of that cancer because you have fought it. We cannot understand how a handful of whites may, under falacious and inhuman pretexts, make a multitude of human beings live as half men. Humanity's harmony watches in horror that accident called South Africa. Humanity's harmony demands the reestablishment of a just equilibrium. Humanity's harmony demands that the racist policy of South Africa be altogether erased. That is why we cannot but support all struggles leading to the definitive scraping of that plague called racism, apartheid, for the good of humanity. The valorous combatants of the ANC deserve not only our support, but our commitment, too. We must support them — in fact we cannot but support them — not in a racist (?context) which pits blacks against whites, but in a context which assures equity, justice, and liberty for all men, whatever their skin color.

You understand that concept, that just philosophy. Comrade President, whites and blacks together are building Mozambique with love and commitment. We did not come to Mozambique to give lectures. We did not come to Mozambique to make a denunciation. Nor did we come here to award prizes. We are among revolutionaries. We have come to understand and support the struggle. You have honored us in explaining the situation in this part of Africa with considerable clarity. You have allowed us to obtain the correct information from the source. We know that you are revolutionaries, which means that you have been, are, and will continue to be revolutionaries. You are aware of tomorrow's demands. We Upper Voltans have no doubt on that score. [Words indistinct] if Mozambique decided to take up a different position tomorrow, under the leadership of Frelimo, we would say all is well.

Comrade President, I would like you to use your weight and influence to help the sick and suffering OAU recover. It is necessary for the OAU to meet, and to meet in Addis Ababa, and we must all be at the meeting.

Machel Receives Message From Mugabe

MB021317 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] President Samora Machel received in Maputo last Friday Kumbirai Kangai, member of the ZANU Central Committee and Zimbabwe's minister of state for industry and technology. Kumbirai Kangai was carrying a message from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to President Samora Machel in the framework of the regular talks between the two leaders on bilateral questions and the political, military, and economic situation in southern Africa.

Machel To Visit PRC, DPRK in Mid-July

MB021307 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will make an official party and state visit to the People's Republic of China from 17 to 22 July at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian. This has been disclosed in a press communique.

Another communique received at our newsroom this morning says President Samora Machel will visit the DPRK from 22 to 24 July 1984. The party and government visit to that country will be made at the invitation of Marshal Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK.

Bulgaria's Filipov To Visit 9-11 July

MB021305 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will make an official visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique from 9 to 11 July. A press release received at our newsroom this morning discloses that the Bulgarian official will visit Mozambique at the invitation of President Samora Machel.

NAMIBIA

Nujoma Comments on Situation, Tour

NC022009 Paris AFP in English 2200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Paris, July 2 (AFP) — Sam Nujoma, leader of the Namibian liberation movement SWAPO, said here today that a meeting of the U.N. Security Council should be held quickly in view of South Africa's refusal to grant Namibia independence.

Pretoria still rules the former German colony in defiance of Security Council Resolution 435 calling for independence and free elections.

The head of SWAPO (Southwest Africa People's Organisation), who is winding up a tour of North and South America and Europe, told AFP that any so-called "African" or "internal" solution not involving internationally-supervised elections would be unacceptable.

Tomorrow Mr Nujoma is going to Lusaka, where South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha today met Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and an Angolan delegation, according to South African radio.

The SWAPO leader said an "African" solution, with a temporary or national unity government, would mean permanent slavery for the people of Namibia and turn the country into a Bantustan — the "tribal homelands" created by South Africa but not recognised by the rest of the world as separate states.

He repeated SWAPO's chief demands: immediate independence; a cease-fire between SWAPO and South Africa; implementation of Resolution 435 and the rejection of any link between Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, as South Africa has demanded.

The United States backs Pretoria's stand in this respect, and Mr Nujoma said it wanted to "hold Namibia hostage" because a Cuban withdrawal would boost President Ronald Reagan's election campaign.

He had met U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker during his tour and Mr Crocker had insisted on linking the two issues. "We told him the people of Namibia have a legitimate right to freedom and independence and will continue to fight until then," Mr Nujoma said.

He also met U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is to make a report to the Security Council on the state of discussions concerning Namibia.

Mr Nujoma stressed that he had no intention of going to Namibia as long as "the oppression continues", despite invitations from the South Africans.

He said: "The Multi-Party Conference (a group of Namibian parties with South African backing) is not a political threat to SWAPO. They are stooges and an obstacle to independence."

Voice of Namibia on 'Cowardly Murder' in Angola

EA031039 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpts] We comment on racist South Africa's latest acts of international terrorism.

Last Thursday, the blood-stained hands of racist South African agents committed yet another cowardly murder. On that day a parcel bomb exploded at the home of a white South African freedom fighter in Lubango, Angola and instantly killed his wife, Comrade Jeanette Schoon, and her six-year-old daughter Katryn.

These types of banditry activities are not new to the fascist South African authorities who brutally oppress the black majority in South Africa and illegally occupy Namibia. Ironically, the cold-blooded murder of Comrade Jeanette Schoon and her six-year-old daughter comes at a time when the fascist Pretoria regime is parading itself as a peacemaker in southern Africa. Is this criminal and disgusting murder peace Pretoria style?

The dust has hardly settled after the racist Prime Minister Pieter Botha's West European tour where he got a red carpet welcome from those so-called defenders of human rights and democracy, when true to their type, the racists committed this act of international terrorism. Are the military agreements which countries like Britain signed with the racist butcher during his tour designed to facilitate peace and prosperity in southern Africa or are they designed at perpetuating or even intensifying cold-blooded murders such as the one of Comrade Jeanette Schoon and six-year-old Katryn?

Are those claiming a change of heart from Pretoria serious or are they just being propelled by their own selfish self-interest? To us the oppressed people of Namibia the despicable murder of Comrade Jeanette Schoon and her daughter is a clear sign that Pretoria has not changed in the smallest degree from her bloodthirstiness and regional terrorism.

The struggle shall therefore continue in all its diverse forms for the genuine independence of Namibia and the total destruction of apartheid in South Africa. There must be no illusion that there might be peace in southern Africa as long as Namibia is under South African hegemony and as long as apartheid exists in South Africa.

With that in mind we call on the international community to unreservedly and strongly condemn this latest naked and bloody crime against the people of South Africa and indeed against the whole of democratic-minded humanity. The Pretoria gangsters should be isolated in all spheres of international intercourse. Those murderers of women and children should be brought to book now. Everything and every effort for the struggle. All for final victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Returns From 'Useful' Talks in Lusaka

MB030603 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 July 84

[Text] Certain problems which have arisen between South Africa and Angola regarding the cessation of hostilities and the activities of the Joint Monitoring Commission have been resolved. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, returned to South Africa last night after he and other members of the South African Government and officials had held talks with Angola in Zambia. On arrival in South Africa he told our political correspondent that the talks had been useful, and that good progress had been made.

Mr Botha confirmed that the delegation which had visited Lusaka included himself; the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan; the administrator-general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk; the director general of the National Intelligence Service, Dr Neil Barnard; the chief of military information, General P.W. van der Westhiuzen; and other senior officials.

The delegation met the Angolan minister of the interior, Mr Quito Rodrigues, and other members of the Angolan Government, to discuss certain problems in connection with the South African withdrawal from Angola. These had been resolved. Mr Botha said talks had also been held on the security position in the border area, but he was not prepared to say more until he had reported to the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

After the talks, Mr Pik Botha, Gen Malan, and Dr van Niekerk called on President Kaunda of Zambia.

Ciskei Leader on Relations With RSA, Debts

MB021953 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] President Sebe of Ciskei says there are no more differences between his government and the South African Government. All misunderstandings and differences between the two governments had been cleared up and it had been agreed that in future the two governments would work more closely together.

President Sebe made this announcement in a statement telexed to the news media. He was reacting to a report that his government had come under criticism from the South African Government. Regarding the Israeli presence in Ciskei President Sebe said they were in his country to do a job and when their task was completed they would return to Israel.

President Sebe referred also to reports that South Africa had issued a warning that it would not take responsibility for Ciskei's debts to Israeli entrepreneurs. He said Ciskei was independent and did not expect South Africa to pay his country's debts. He said Ciskei would continue to give backing to industry and others who placed their trust in Ciskei.

ZAMBIA

RSA's Pik Botha Arrives for Talks With Angola

MB021823 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha arrived in Lusaka today at the head of his country's delegation for talks with an Angolan Government delegation. A State House spokesman confirmed the arrival of the two delegations and said that the two sides were holding bilateral talks today. It is understood that the talks are aimed at clearing South African military [word indistinct] from southern Angola. The pullout of South African troops from Angola was due to have been completed by the end of March, according to the Lusaka Accord reached by South Africa and Angola on 16 February this year. The two sides have blamed each other for delaying the complete withdrawal of South African troops. Angola accuses South Africa of delaying tactics while Pretoria accuses Luanda with the alleged presence of SWAPO freedom fighters in southern Angola.

Further on Talks

PA030346 Paris AFP in English 0334 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Cape Town, July 3 (AFP) — Problems affecting South African troop disengagement from southern Angola "have been ironed out" in talks Monday with an Angolan Government delegation in Zambia, South African Foreign Minister Roelof 'Pik' Botha said in a statement issued here last night. In the statement released by his department, Mr Botha said that the South African and Angolan delegations also had "serious talks" on the security situation on the Angolan-Namibian border.

The South African delegation held talks with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia after discussions with the Angolan delegation, the statement said. A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department declined to give any further details of what had been discussed in Lusaka, saying the foreign minister would first report back to Prime Minister Pieter Botha before Tuesday's cabinet meeting.

According to observers, points of discussion included were whether, as Pretoria would like to see, the Joint Monitoring Commission established on February 16 in Lusaka between South Africa and Angola could be transformed into a more permanent joint peacekeeping commission to ensure the 1,400 km border between Namibia and Angola is sealed against SWAPO cross-border movement. The Joint Monitoring Commission, despite intentions to complete its task of supervising the South African troop withdrawal by the end of March this year, is still stationed 30 km north of the border in southern Angola. The Luanda government has accused South Africa of delaying tactics, but Pretoria has claimed that it is SWAPO's (South-West Africa People's Organisation) presence in the south of Angola which has stalled the disengagement process. Angola agreed under the Lusaka accord to prevent SWAPO from launching cross-border attacks into Namibia.

Minister of the Interior Alexander 'Quito' Rodrigues led the Angolan delegation. The South African delegation included Defence Minister Magnus Malan and the administrator-general of Namibia, Willie Van Niekerk.

Luanda Views Talks

MB031230 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Alexandre Rodrigues Quito, our government's interior minister, has been in Lusaka, Zambia, since yesterday where he has held talks with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha. The talks were based on the Lusaka accords on the process of disengagement of South African troops from southern Angola. The Angolan side once again demanded that the South African side give SWAPO greater involvement in the peace process which has begun. Once the measures which were examined and

approved during the meeting are implemented important steps forward will have been made in the maintenance of peace in southern Africa and for Namibian independence.

From Lusaka, Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodgrigues Quito, the Angolan interior minister, will leave for Gaborone, Botswana, where he will represent the Angolan head of state at the summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference heads of state.

Uganda's Obote Arrives on Stopover, Sees Kaunda

MB021957 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Uganda's President Milton Obote is in the country for a night stopover on his way home from the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, launching in Harare, Zimbabwe. President Obote, who had arrived this afternoon, was met on arrival at the Lusaka international airport by President Kaunda; the party chief, Mr Humphrey Mulemba; Prime Minister Mundia; several members of the Central Committee; and cabinet ministers as well as other top party and cabinet officials. The Ugandan leader watched traditional dances, musical bands, and party militant's chanting patriotic slogans before driving to State House. Dr Obote leaves for home tomorrow morning.

ZIMBABWE

Deputy Prime Minister Asks Support for Government

MB021435 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The deputy prime mnister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, has called on all Zimbabweans regardless of their tribe to rally behind the government in its efforts to develop the communal lands.

Addressing hundreds of people at (Tavoka) in (Sibonzi) in Matebeleland South yesterday, Comrade Muzenda said the major war facing the country is that against underdevelopment. The deputy prime minister said in order to win this war, people must work hand in hand with the government in development projects and also with the security forces, saying development is being retarded by dissident activity. He warned the people against supporting dissidents, saying they are trying to divide peasants and create a political crisis in the country. Comrade Muzenda emphasized that the government likes to see people living in peace, and it will endeavor to unite them under one political party which has the support of the majority.

The deputy minister also hailed the people who assisted the district administrators and provincial governors in building more schools, clinics, and roads. The rallies were attended by the minister of national supplies, Comrade Enos Nkala, and the minister of mines, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu.

Thousands at Funeral of Murdered ZANU-PF Official

MB010815 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Thousands of people, including party and government officials, gathered at (Ngure) village in (Chirumanzi) yesterday for the burial of Comrade (Sylvester Mangisi), who was murdered by dissidents in Zhombe last Friday. Comrade (Mangisi) was the headmaster of (Maguzi) School, and the ZANU-PF secretary for transport and welfare for (Maguzi) district in Zhombe.

Addressing the mourners, the Midlands provincial governor, Comrade Benson Ndemera, accused ZAPU of supporting dissident activities in the province.

Mangwende Hails Canadian Policy on Superpowers

MB291924 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has paid a tribute to Canada for its effort to influence the superpowers to negotiate seriously in order to reach agreement on the reduction of nuclear arms, arms control, and disarmament. Comrade Mangwende made the remarks in Harare today at a lunch-time reception which was hosted by the Canadian high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Roger Bull.

The minister also said Canada, like Zimbabwe, opposes foreign interference in internal affairs of other countries, such as Nicaragua and El Salvador in Central America, and that in Africa, the two countries had similar positions on the situations in Chad and Western Sahara. He said Zimbabwe has received much needed assistance from Canada, which has benefitted from various priority programs and projects in education, manpower development, rehabilitation, and many aspects of rural development.

In reply, the Canadian high commissioner to Zimbabwe said as a member of the 5-nation Western Contact Group on Namibia, his country has worked closely with Zimbabwe in seeking a solution to the Namibian independence dispute. Mr Bull pledged Canada's continued support to the member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC.